

# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

VOL. XIX.—NO. 22.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY MARCH 6, 1891.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

STYLE 14.



CALL AND SEE THIS WONDERFUL PIANO AT

**EMERSON PIANO**

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RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,  
137 Centre St., opposite Vernon, Newton  
Hours—Until 9 A. M., 1 to 5 p.m.

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(Office of the late Dr. Keith)  
Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home  
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Refer to Dr. W. P. Wesselhoft, and Dr.  
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Telephone, Newtonville, 46-2.

Dr. D. E. Baker,  
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Office Hours: 2 to 4 P. M. and evenings (except  
Tuesdays and Fridays), 7 to 9.  
At Newton Lower Falls  
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Mr. H. B. Day,  
TEACHER OF  
PIANO-FORTE, CHURCH ORGAN  
HARMONY,  
Counterpoint and Composition.  
Address 180 Tremont Street, Boston, or Hotel  
Bunnewell, Newton. 33 y

MISS G. L. LEMON,  
TEACHER OF  
Voice and Pianoforte.  
will resume lessons  
Monday, September 1st.  
Address Box 123, West Newton, Residence,  
special Terms to Classes. 46 13

Miss E. J. Sparhawk  
will receive pupils in  
WATER COLOR, OIL PAINTING  
and CHINA DECORATIONS.  
Terms and particulars on application.  
7-6m Homer Street, Newton Centre.

Scientific Dress Cutting.  
Mrs. M. S. Mugridge,  
28 Richardson St., Newton.  
Evening costumes a specialty.

Shirts Made to Order!  
By E. B. BLACKWELL,  
43 THORNTON STREET, — NEWTON.  
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.  
Best Material. First-Class Work.  
Superior Shirts, \$1.50. Best Dress Shirts, \$2 each.  
Will call on customers at such time and place  
as will suit their convenience.

Repairing of Dents, Nasty and Promptly.  
New Buttons, 5c.; Needles, 15c.; Wristbands,  
10c.; Collars, 25c.; Collars, 50c.;  
Badly fitting shirts made to fit well. 48

LATEST  
in  
BLACKS  
and  
BROWNS.  
FRANK CHAMBERLAIN'S  
NOBBY SPRING HATS.  
Wear Our \$3 Non Breakable Hat.  
Fine Furnishings, Gloves, Canes, and Umbrellas.  
663 Washington St., Boston.  
3 doors south of Boylston St.  
OPEN · EVENINGS ·

Moody Street Nursery  
C. D. FISKE, Proprietor.  
WALTHAM, — MASS.  
All orders promptly attended to.

NEW HOUSES.  
The undersigned invites the attention of  
Persons intending to build in  
NEWTON OR ELSEWHERE,  
and is prepared to furnish Plans and Superin-  
tendence. Careful attention given to Con-  
veniences in Small Houses.  
G. R. FISHER, Architect,  
Newton Highlands.

OUR  
**MATTRESSES** ARE THE FINEST.  
**SPRINGS** THE MOST LUXURIOUS.  
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WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR

**Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bed  
Springs and Fine Bedding.**

A FULL AND COMPLETE STOCK NOW ON  
EXHIBITION.

Exclusive Styles in BEDSTEADS.

Ask to see "THE PAVONIA."

A Stead Unparalleled in Style and Beauty and offered at a **REASONABLE  
PRICE**.

**PUTNAM & CO.,**

546 Washington Street, opposite Adams House, BOSTON.

W. F. SPOONER, Manager. Telephone No. 2492.

TRY THE PERFECT FLOUR

**Pride of Newton.**

*It always gives Satisfaction.*

For Sale Only By

**C. O. TUCKER & CO.,**  
Opposite Depot, Newton.

NOW THE  
**PARTY - SEASON**  
Has returned, We are prepared to receive  
Orders for

Parties, Receptions, Weddings,  
Lunches, Etc.

We have just received from New York, a  
lot of

**FANCY MOULDS OF FANCY ICES.**  
ALL KINDS OF  
ICE CREAMS AND SHERBET, CAKE IN  
Variety, WEDDING CAKE a Specialty,  
SALTED ALMONDS, CANDIES  
and BON BONS of all  
kinds may be  
found  
at

**PAXTON'S,**  
Eliot Block, — Newton.

**WE HAVE BOUGHT**  
A Large Lot of  
First - Class - Furniture,  
SECOND HAND,

and now is your time to get a Bargain.  
**COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.**

**BENT'S**  
Furniture and Carpet Rooms,  
Main Street, Watertown,

**C. S. DECKER,**  
Custom Tailor  
326 Centre Street,  
NEWTON, — MASS.

**HOWARD B. COFFIN**

DEALER IN

**FINE TEAS and  
BEST COFFEES**

AND NEWTON AGENT FOR

**DEERFOOT FARM PRODUCTS**

363, 361 Centre and 4, 6 Hall Sts.

**COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.**

**The Greatest Novelty of the Age!!**

**THE  
Cyclone Coffee Mill !!**

If you want the best cup of COFFEE in town,  
we can serve you. Call and see our new mill and  
try a pound of our fresh roasted Coffee.

**Gamaliel P. Atkins,**  
FINE GROCERIES,  
273 and 275 Washington Street,  
NEWTON, MASS.

**DR. WILLIAM A. MOFFITT,**  
CHIROPODIST,  
7 Temple Place, Boston, Room 32.

Corns, Bunions and Ingrown Nails Removed  
without pain. All work guaranteed first class.  
Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**ADAMS' MACHINE SHOP.**

MACHINE JOBBING AND REPAIRING.

All Kinds of Machine Sharpening and Grinding,  
BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE REPAIRING A  
SPECIALTY. SKATE SHARPENING.

396 WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON.

P. O. BOX 114. 16-17



**CITY HALL**

**WEST NEWTON,**

**April 15 and 16,**

**NEWTON - BOAT - CLUB.**



**NEWTON.**

—C. Farley, Pianos, 433 Wash. St. Newton.

—Mr. Geo. C. Lord and family leave next

Tuesday for the south.

—Miss Alice Sawin is slowly convalescing

after a long and severe illness.

—Mr. Arthur S. Doane has taken Mr.

Bruce Ware's house on Bennington street.

—Mr. Mitchel Wing has been chosen one

of the directors of the Waltham Tribune

company.

—Mr. C. H. Lord and family of Franklin

street left this week for the south, to re-

main several months.

—Miss Laura Stone sailed Wednesday

with Mrs. Bachelder of Cambridge for a six

month's tour in Europe.

—Last Saturday the Free Library gave

out 730 books, the largest number ever

given out on any one day.

—Mr. and Mrs. Dexter D. Bowmann of

Nonantum Hill, left Thursday afternoon

with a Raymond party for California.

—Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Cobb and Miss

Helen Cobb have gone to Cuba by way of

Washington, and will be absent for some

time.

—Another Memorial window will be un-

veiled in the Chapel of Grace church on

Easter morning, March 29th, after the first

service.

—Keep's "K" brand shirts in stock at 85

cents each are justly celebrated. Open

back or front or both. 114 Tremont St.,

Boston.

—John Burns has engaged J. Leavitt to

assist in his barber shop and has three

chairs ready for customers so there will be

no waiting. Special care given to children.

—The Newton Social Science Club will

meet at the residence of Mrs. Chas. W.

Loring, Park street, Wednesday, March 11,

at 10 a. m. Subject of paper, "The Age of

Woman."

—Mrs. J. M. Niles, who has been singing

in Malden for the past year, has accepted

a very flattering offer from the Plymouth

Congregational Society of Worcester and will

begin her duties in April.

—It is understood that the different con-

gregations in Newton will unite in cele-

brating Good Friday by a service in Eliot

church on the evening of March 27th.

There will be several addresses.

—Mr. W. W. Jacques of Eldridge street

with wife and their two children will sail

on La Champagne from New York for

Europe, tomorrow, when they will stay

some months, going first to Rome.

—It is an old adage "that when the snow

sticks to the tree, it is a sure sign of a

fruitful year." If this proves true this year

it will be some compensation for our over

supply of snow-storms this winter.

—A. J. Gordon advertises a great bar-

gain sale of men's and children's shoes,

men's wear, goods, and all wool lined

foot coverings, which have been marked at

prices that will make them sell. Call at

his store in Warner's block.

—Rev. Mr. Hornbrook's sermon on John

Wesley had the honor of a place in the

Wesley Memorial number of Zion's Her-

ald, and the compliment to Rev. Mr. Horn-

brook's impartiality was the greater, as it

was the only lengthly article on the great

preacher in the number.

—Miss Blanche Dingley, pianist of the

Rubinstein Club, which is becoming so

popular in New England, is visiting Miss

Stanley, Jefferson street. Miss Dingley is

a daughter of Mr. Frank Dingley, editor and

proprietor of the Lewiston, Maine, Journal,

and a niece of Congressman Dingley.

—Ab

## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE DRILL SHED AGAIN AND FIRE APPARATUS ORDER PASSED.

Both branches of the city government met Monday evening. In the board of aldermen all the members were present and Mayor Hibbard presided. The meeting was called to order promptly at 7:15 and the minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

W. F. Dearborn, Jr., chairman of the executive committee of the N. E. Insurance exchange, sent in a communication from that body protesting against the removal of any of the fire apparatus from the north side of the city.

A deed to a portion of land 15 feet by 100, from Mrs. Peck, adjoining the Newton Centre playground, was sent to the board by Judge Bishop, who said the land had been purchased by a public spirited citizen of Newton Centre.

L. R. Wade, state inspector of buildings, sent in a report made by Inspector Coon of the Underwood school building, and notified the city council that further and different means of ventilation must be provided at once, and the building must be made to conform to the laws of the state. Referred to the public property committee.

The Board of Health sent in a communication recommending that the city establish a station for the sterilizing of milk, and a letter from Dr. Baker showing the importance of such action for the preservation of health.

Sherman L. Whipple sent in a communication calling attention to the embankment the city had built on his property on Washington street, which encroached some 15 feet on his land, and the conduit the city had built which emptied on his land, making an unhealthy pond, and stated that although he had called attention to it many times nothing had been done. He gave notice that he should remove the embankment and destroy the conduit, unless the matter was attended to at once; referred to the city solicitor. The report of the city auditor for 1890 was received.

Alderman Luke presented the petition of Geo. F. Peck for license to put in a 5 horse power boiler in building on Washington street, for heating purposes and running machinery. A hearing was granted for Tuesday evening, March 17, at 8 p. m.

L. Loring Brooks was granted license to build a stable on Gibbs street, Ward Six.

B. Frank Holmes asked for concrete sidewalks in front of his property on Vernon street; referred.

Benjamin Pope gave notice of intention to build house on Beacon street, L. A. Ross one on Hillside street, Ward 5, and Timothy Healey one on California street.

H. S. Kendall and 15 or 20 others asked to have Beacon street between Station street and Grant avenue widened to conform to the rest of the street.

E. C. Dudley and E. A. Shaw, who have bought the land on Beacon and Summer streets, called attention to the fact that they intended to survey the land and lay out into building lots, and that it would be cheaper now to take care for widening Beacon street than later, and that they were disposed to be liberal in the matter; referred to highway committee.

On motion of Alderman Fenn the High School Athletic Association were licensed to give an exhibition in Armory Hall, April 7th.

W. E. Felton was granted license to run a telephone wire from Hillside avenue over certain streets, on recommendation of Chief Bixby.

H. W. Wellington and others called attention to the dangerous and impassable condition of Fairmount avenue, and asked that it be attended to; referred to highway committee.

Geo. F. Peck was licensed to furnish numbers for hacks and teams, and also for houses, under direction of the city engineer.

## STREET RAILWAY HEARING.

The hearing on the petition of the Newton street railway for additional turnouts in Newtonville square and at West Newton, brought out remonstrances from A. R. Mitchell in regard to the first location, and the standing committee of the West Newton Congregational church against the second. After a short hearing the matter was referred to the highway committee.

## DRILL SHED.

On motion of Alderman Hyde the public property committee were authorized to advertise for proposals for a drill shed, and he stated that the committee had made an effort to cut down the cost and get it within the proposed cost.

On motion of Alderman Harbach the legislative committee were instructed to appear in favor of the bill to require that notice of intention to claim damages from injuries caused by falls on ice or snow on sidewalks, must be given within ten days from the date of the accident. This was in response to invitation from City Solicitor Long of Springfield.

The hearing on sewerage assessments was then given in the upper hall, and the report is given elsewhere.

Bridge Greeley, though her counsel, J. J. Sullivan, gave notice of intention to claim damages for injuries by a fall on Bridge street.

Alderman Luke reported an order, which was passed, relating to insuring of city buildings and giving the finance committee authority to request the N. E. Insurance exchange to suspend their rule relating to blanket policies, as far as it relates to public buildings of the city.

The order appropriating \$9,500 for additional fire apparatus, an aerial ladder truck and a chemical engine, came from the Common Council passed.

Alderman Crehore said the aerial ladder truck was to be placed at Newtonville, the old ladder truck removed to Newton Highlands, and the new engine placed there. The West Newton steamer would remain where it is and answer certain calls. The order was passed. Alderman Harbach voting no.

Chas. Everett asked for sidewalk on Cypress street, and Vivian Greenridge a good walk on Bowdoin street, near Lincoln.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, 200 copies of the testimony at the sewerage hearing were ordered printed for use of the City Council.

The board then adjourned to Tuesday evening, March 17th.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

In the Common Council there was a warm debate over the order appropriating \$9,500 for new fire apparatus, but it was finally passed.

The order authorizing the public property committee to advertise again for

proposals for a drill shed brought out the usual opposition from Councilman Root and Hatch; Councilman Fockall spoke in its favor, and the order was at first defeated. It was afterwards reconsidered and Alderman Hyde, chairman of the public property committee, invited to speak upon it, and his arguments were so persuasive that the order was passed.

## SEWERAGE ASSESSMENTS.

The New Plan Proposed at Monday's Hearing.

ADDRESSES OF EX-ALDERMAN POWERS AND MR J. T. LANGFORD.

There was such a large attendance at the hearing on the method of laying sewerage assessments, Monday evening, that the hearing was held in the upper City Hall.

It was voted to confine the hearing to the method of laying assessments, and to listen to other matters on Tuesday evening, March 17th.

Ex-Alderman S. L. Powers opened for the petitioners and said that he was not present for personal gain, but to oppose the plan adopted by the city council of 1890, which seemed to him both unjust and inequitable. He had sent in several communications last year to this effect. The plan was not adopted by Newton, and he did not believe that any one of the petitioners was moved by any personal grievance. The plan they brought, as the plan they were to present to-night, would increase rather than decrease the assessments, while the cost of the tax would be paid by the city. The question was the most important one Newton had had to deal with, as it involved an expenditure of some two millions, or about one-twentieth of the valuation of the city. It was for the benefit of the public health of the city and not for the benefit of certain land owners. For this reason the city as a whole ought to bear a portion of the expense, and it is the duty of the city to protect public health. Four-fifths of the inhabitants owned no real estate, but their health was sought to be protected, and therefore they should pay a portion of the expense. Incidentally, the land owners will be benefitted, but they should not be obliged to pay all, and one-fourth at least of the cost ought to be put in the tax-levy. The life of the man who did not own land was as valuable as that of the man who did, and the taxable benefit part of the cost should be in the tax-levy. In the case of schools and highways, you benefit the many, and all pay their share of the cost. Many pay large taxes but they derive not one cent of direct benefit from the schools, but they are willing to contribute for the general good. Sewerage will benefit four-fifths of the inhabitants, and yet you propose to tax only one-fourth. In Boston one-fourth of the expense is assessed on the city, and by state not less than the cost to be so taxed. He thought the trunk lines, which were to cost some \$400,000, should be put in the general tax-levy (applause) and then the question was how to assess the balance. Until 1834 there was no law in regard to it; in 1834 a law was passed for Boston, and since then other laws had been passed. The statute now gives the widest discretion as to the method of assessments, and the mayor and city council could decide.

He said, "If you appportion the cost among the land owners, the City Council of '90 said you must assess all land alike, land worth 50 cents a foot the same as that worth 5 cents. This was neither just nor equitable. It was not right to assess taxes without discrimination, without having in view the benefit you confer, you can't assess a greater tax than the benefit you confer, but you should assess according to the benefit. Prior to 1878 there was no law in Boston, and the act of '78 was simply a compromise. The old law which had existed for 40 years still remained in force, but you can adopt this law if you can do so without harm."

Worcester assesses the whole cost on the valuation alone, Brookline and Waltham have adopted your system, but that is no reason why Newton should do so. We should not imitate some other city but work out the plan that is best for the people who live in Newton. Three things should enter into the assessment: frontage on the street, area, and valuation; valuation has been an element for 40 years, and why should it not bear some proportion. If valuation is doubled by sewerage, one man would gain two dollars, while another would only gain ten cents, and it would not be just to assess them both alike. If you take the valuation also into consideration, you get a just and equitable system. There is nothing in law to prevent you doing this. He then explained that the bill in the legislature is in session, and you can ask for relief. The plan to be presented by Mr. Langford is adapted to the city, and would make the tax just and equitable. The gentlemen who present the plan are actuated by motion of patriotism alone, it will increase their assessment, but they desire to assist you to secure a plan that will be fair to all.

He said, "I wish to criticise the City Council of '90. The problem was not an easy one to solve, and they did the best thing they were able to do. He believed that they desired to get the best plan, and if they found they were mistaken, they were willing to adopt a better. The plan best for the whole city should be adopted, and as for the taxes, you can go slow, take 15 years if necessary to pay for the expense, and let those who are to receive the benefit bear a portion of the burden."

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He said, "I wish to criticise the City Council of '90. The problem was not an easy one to solve, and they did the best thing they were able to do. He believed that they desired to get the best plan, and if they found they were mistaken, they were willing to adopt a better. The plan best for the whole city should be adopted, and as for the taxes, you can go slow, take 15 years if necessary to pay for the expense, and let those who are to receive the benefit bear a portion of the burden."

The old law which had existed for 40 years still remained in force, but you can adopt this law if you can do so without harm."

ful thought must have been given to its every detail, I wish I could say as much for the plan of assessment.

The plan of piping provides for Wards 1 and 7, a system of sewers known as the High Brook system, that may be fairly regarded as independent of the balance of the city. A system perfect in itself of a size adapted to its wants to-day and for all time. Its connection to the Metropolitan sewer is an independent connection, its territory is divided by streets and its area is so occupied that few changes may be looked for in the hereafter, except the gradual transfer of its large estates into smaller estates and the multiplication of buildings thereon. Such a field presents no very serious problem, when apportioning an assessment to pay the cost of sewers.

Not so with other parts of the city, particularly is it not true of those centers that stand guard over connections to the Metropolitan sewer, and must through their streets bear to those connections sewage not their own but also sewage from centers remote, while between and beyond those centers lies a territory imperfectly developed, which must remain undeveloped for many years to come, and yet forming a connecting link through which pipes must be laid, that centers remote may avail of

NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.  
The Tariff is Tax.

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms, and communications of every kind, whether coming from Tariff Reformers or from the High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

The Philadelphia Press asks whether the prices of carpets have advanced or not since the passage of the McKinley bill, and intimates pretty strongly its belief that they have not. We have made some inquiries on the subject, and have received answers from competent authorities to this effect: Manufacturers of carpets have advanced their prices 10 per cent. This advance was announced by circular some weeks ago, and the circulars have not been withdrawn or modified. The advance was made necessary by the increased duties on carpet wool. Retailers' prices have advanced in some places, and in others not. They have advanced on some kinds, and on others not. There is a considerable stock of the old make still on hand, and these are still sold at the old rates. As a general rule consumers have refused to pay advanced rates for carpets. Whether an advance corresponding to the manufacturers' advance, or any advance at all, can be obtained by retailers after the old stock is entirely gone is not yet known. This is the sum and substance of the best opinion we have been able to get. It is within our knowledge that in New York the leading retailers have advanced the price of ingrain carpets ten cents per yard. If, after all, the price is no higher than before, the futility and uselessness of the McKinley bill as to the particular matter is evident. The retailer has lost his profit and nobody has gained it, not even the domestic wool-producer, because he does not produce this kind of wool at all. American industry is not usually "protected" by putting a new burden on the manufacturer unless somebody else gets a benefit from it. It was reserved for McKinley to strike out in that new line. He is an original genius, we must all admit. The only thing he has succeeded in doing up to the present time is, as Senator Ingalls said, in "bringing the most powerful political organization this country ever saw to the most overwhelming and crushing disaster in its annals."

The question as to whether the McKinley bill has advanced prices has been under discussion in Indianapolis. The Journal, the President's home organ, at first insisted that it had not had this effect. In an editorial article on the 1st of February it said: "We challenge free-traders to name a single article or commodity of general use that has advanced in price since the passage of the McKinley bill. In fact, prices of almost everything are lower now than they were four months ago." But only last week, forgetting that it was committed to the position that the McKinley bill was not intended to raise prices, and had not intended to raise prices, and had not raised prices, the Journal, in another editorial article, "pointed with pride" to the fact that it had produced this effect, saying on the 19th of February: "Word comes from Iowa that Eastern buyers are in that State paying \$15 or \$20 more for horses than they did when Canada furnished them—all of which is due to the McKinley law."

Still more absurd is the position of Congressman Grosvenor, an Ohio Republican, who, during the discussion in the House yesterday, maintained these two propositions: (1) "To-day, in the markets of this country, the commodities that entered into the daily use of the people, without a single exception, were cheaper than they were on the 1st of September, 1890, and cheaper than they had ever been in the history of the country." (2) "At the same time, the agricultural products brought better prices than they did at the close of the Fiftieth Congress." As "agricultural products" are "commodities that enter into the daily use of the people," nobody but an Ohio politician can comprehend how these articles can be cheaper than they were last year and at the same time bring higher prices. —New York Evening Post.

We wonder what Mr. McKinley will do with the petition to Congress intrusted to his care by citizens of his own State, the Spring Lake Ice Company of Toledo, who "confidently rely" on his "efforts to further the interests of an industry employing many thousands of Americans. . . . Appreciating the great efforts you have made in behalf of other industries, and confidently believing that American people will show a proper appreciation thereof, we ask a similar action for ourselves." The purpose of this application, signed by L. J. Seek, President, who certainly is well named if his petition be serious, is to ask "protection" from products of the pauper frost of Canada. Says Mr. Seek:

"The American market, which ought to be reserved to Americans, is in danger of being flooded with cheap Canadian ice, contrary to the principles of protection, and to the great injury of American industries and American labor. We respectfully submit to your honorable body that we and all others in the ice business are obliged, on account of the existing tariff law, to buy our tools, implements and lumber of Americans; while they, on the other hand are allowed to buy their ice of Canadians, with their cheap labor and long winters, which put us at a great disadvantage. This is manifestly unjust and unequal, and we are obliged to conclude that unless we are put on the same plane with others, we shall have, however reluctantly, to oppose the continuance of the tariff on the articles which we buy. If others are to have the benefit, such as it is, of cheap foreign stuff, we want it too."

We shall not disguise our suspicion that the Toledo petition may be designed as a "grind" on Mr. McKinley, in which case it is "admirable fooling;" but it is not intrinsically more foolish than most of those which have been answered by the McKinley Act of Congress.—"Nation."

Important tariff reforms have been proposed in both Denmark and Sweden.

## The Spring Medicine.

The popularity which Hood's Sarsaparilla has gained as a spring medicine is wonderful. It possesses just those elements of health-giving, blood-purifying and appetite-restoring which everybody seems to need at this season. Do not continue in a dull, tired, unsatisfactory condition when you may be so much benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies the blood and makes the weak strong.

## SEWERAGE ASSESSMENTS.

Continued from page 2.

but if the amount collected does not equal the expenditures, then the general tax rate will be increased, and owners of real estate who have paid their whole sewer tax once, must through the increased tax levy, pay a proportion of the cost of the main trunk sewers that justly belongs to others to pay, and they must and will continue to be for long years to come, doubly taxed for the same benefit. It cannot be otherwise, since main trunks must be built before laterals can be used.

The city engineer estimates that the first five years will witness about 60 miles of sewers laid, after which time the remaining 70 miles will go in slowly. In the meantime the city must pay the interest and sinking fund, and the general tax levy must reimburse the city.

If the Metropolitan sewer had been constructed diagonally across the city so that every developed center of Newton might independently drain therein, the problem would assume a new face. Large main trunk sewers with their great cost, would not be needed, each section would have its own connection to the Metropolitan sewer, and each might construct its sewers when they were ready to use them.

No cost common to the whole city would confront us as now. Unfortunately for us, the state so fixed the course of the Metropolitan sewer that a section of our city bordering upon the Charles river must be traversed with main trunk pipes, not only of a size to meet local needs, but also to meet the future need of centers remote and centers yet to come into being, now known as undeveloped lands.

The sections bordering upon the Metropolitan sewer must not only pay the cost necessary to provide local sewers for their sections, but they must pay a sum in excess of that cost, to provide ample sewers for other parts of the city. Cut off the cost of those main trunk sewers to provide for remote centers and undeveloped lands, and the cost of local sewers will fall far below the present basis of cost. Is it equity that these favored sections bordering on the Metropolitan sewer, should pay their proportion of the cost of these main trunk sewers, built for others' uses? Most certainly it is equity. Most assuredly they should pay their proportionate part of the cost, and only their proportionate part. But when and how? Will it be equity to pay on the basis of the present ordinance? I think not. Do not forget that these main trunk sewers with their excess cost, must be built years before the whole system can be completed, and before each section can pay its proportionate part of the cost. The city engineer, and he ought to know, says it will take 15 to 20 years to complete the system. The sewer ordinance says, "a party shall not be twice taxed for the same benefit." If you once pay your proportionate part of the cost, and are then taxed through the general tax levy to provide for deficiencies of others, are you not twice taxed for same benefit? Who, I ask, is expected to pay these deficiencies, this excess tax, if not all the owners of real and personal property?

It has been said that this tax is only a small matter at most, it is less than one cent per square foot on land. Well, one cent per square foot is a small sum when applied to land worth one dollar per square foot, but when you apply it to land worth one cent a square foot the tax seems large, and when you apply it to land sold by the acre it seems larger still. One cent per square foot is only a little over \$400.00 per acre.

Think of a farmer whose land is worth only \$100.00 per acre, whose farm happens to be in the valley through which it is needed that the main trunk sewers shall pass to reach Newton Upper Falls. For the sake of economy these main trunks must follow natural conformations irrespective of local needs.

Think of this farmer, when the tax collector comes around with a sewer tax bill of \$400.00 per acre, while his neighbor a few hundred feet away on a side street, exempt from all taxation, sits smiling at the great benefit a sewer is to the first man's farm. I fancy the farmer will say to the tax collector, take the first 180 feet of land to pay your sewer tax, and I will move on to the back lot, a little nearer my more fortunate neighbor. I suppose the loss to the city on the land will form one of those deficiencies which the ordinance says, "the general tax levy must pay." Contrast that with the next farm, where from natural conformation it is needless to lay the main trunk sewer across the land, and for which crossing the city must pay damages and charge those damages in the general tax levy, making the first farmer who has given away his land to satisfy his tax help pay for the damage to his neighbor's farm, who has escaped all taxation. This is a serious matter which by provisions of the ordinance must be enforced, but should by the city be treated on a broad and just basis.

It has been asked, what equity is there in taxing personal property for any part of this cost, or taxing owners of real and personal property, living as claimed, out of the reach of possible benefit from sewers? I have clearly shown that by the present plan of assessment, both are bound to pay some part of the cost through the general tax levy, though I believe not an equitable part.

The part that owners of lands are to pay:—The owners of all lands sewered including public property, shall pay the cost of local sewers.

The apportionment of that cost to be as follows, viz.—30 100 of the cost upon the frontage of estates on line sewered; 35 100 of the cost upon the square feet of area of the estate to the depth of 180 feet; 35 100 of the cost upon the value of the square feet of the estate.

First counting all buildings now erected on the 130 miles of proposed sewer, (excluding trunk lines, the property of the city.)

Multiply the number of the possible sewer connections by the \$25.00 each and the sum total thereof, deduct from the cost of the local sewers, after which divide the sum of cost remaining into three parts as before named.

Each estate will then pay: For its frontage on the sewer; for its area in square feet; for the value of that area exclusive of buildings.

I think I have said enough to show that the city in justice should assume part of the cost of this system of sewers, and not assess it all upon owners of land.

If the city is to assume a part of the cost,—then what part?

The statute governing sewers, fixes for the city of Boston, "not less than one-quarter part." The wisdom of the legislature was shown, in that while it fixed a percentage for the City of Boston, it left open the percentage for other places like Newton, whose scattered areas need broader treatment to adapt it to her necessities.

The City of Cambridge pays one-quarter part of her cost, and assesses the balance upon the land on basis of 80 cents per front foot, while Newton would tax her lands \$1.50 per front foot.

The part of this great cost that in my judgment justly belongs to the whole city to pay is the cost of these main trunk sewers, these extensions of the Metropolitan sewer, these grand arteries, built to connect remote centers, and built of a size not only to care for the present population therein, but to provide for a future, when the most of us will be sleeping our long sleep. I have shown you that long years must elapse before the cost you assess upon estates to-day, can be equally assessed upon all estates that are partners in this compact. Every foot of this 130 miles of streets must pay its proportion before the compact can finish its obligations, and all have equally done their duty.

If the present ordinance had divided the cost of the main trunks, from the local system, and had assessed that cost upon each and every front foot of land comprised in the 130 miles of streets, when the cost had been incurred by the city, then there would have been some show of equity on that part.

Then every foot of land would pay its proportion of the cost of the main trunk when that cost was incurred, then the city would have been free from any debt therefor, then would the tax levy have been relieved of any burden on this account, and local systems might be constructed when needed, without doing injustice as now, by delay in their construction.

I have shown you that under the present plan of assessment, it will be impossible to so balance the sewer accounts in the city treasury, that those who have paid for their sewers once, will not be obliged to pay year after year in addition thereto, through the general tax levy, and further, that it is equity that all property should share in this cost, as all property will share in the blessings which are said to follow sewers, hence no injustice will be done personal property, no injustice will be done lands claimed to be outside possible sewer limits. It will be equity to assess the cost of the main trunk sewers upon the whole city, and by so doing it will equalize the burden of greater cost upon the owners of land. These main trunks, remember, will be built of a size and cost necessary to care for a section that will not need sewers for many years to come. Were it not to provide for that section, Newtonville, West Newton, and Auburndale would not require 24 ft. and 30 ft. sewers with their great cost. Wards 1 and 7 combined, only require a 20 ft. sewer, and this for only a very short distance. I know the objections that exist to increasing the tax rate, and the consequent desire to make direct assessment to cover the cost. You cannot avoid on the present plan increasing your tax levy, for the cost of the Metropolitan sewer, the cost of maintenance and pumping, and the deficiencies that must exist in sewer accounts, will swell that tax levy.

Why not take it all out of the general tax levy and charge it as a separate item on your tax bills, or send a separate bill therefor, you must do for the tax on lands sewered. There is no reason why a special improvement like sewers should not receive special treatment, and stand as a separate item on your tax bills. If properly handled the sewer revenues will in time pay all charges and become a source of income, rather than outgo for the city, and if your tax bills show these items of separate tax, you may have the pleasure of seeing its gradual retirement.

Again, Sewers are marketable property which like a water works can be sold and operated by a private company. They do not come under the same head as school houses, or highways, or concrete walks, these you cannot sell for their cost or value, which sewers you can sell, they can be owned and operated by a private company in Newton, the same as they are now owned and operated in other cities of our land, hence the usual custom followed by this city of charging all interests and sinking funds in the general tax levy, might with great benefit be charged direct, so far as they relate to sewers, and thus overcome one objection that stands in the way of the city doing its duty.

Before presenting a plan, I want to fix in your minds three points around which the whole subject revolves.

First.—The city should extend the Metropolitan sewer from the point where the state leaves it, so that every one of her many centers may connect therewith.

Second.—The city should pay the cost of these extensions, the same as she pays the cost of the Metropolitan sewer.

Third.—The city should assess the cost of the local sewers upon owners of lands upon a basis of equity.

Accept these propositions and the details are easily worked out.

## THE PLAN OF ASSESSMENT.

The part the city will pay:—The plan which I propose for your consideration requires the city to share in the general cost of sewers and pay her proportionate part of the cost.

The cost of the Metropolitan sewer; the net cost of the main trunk sewers; (all revenue from the lines of the main trunk sewers will go to reduce the cost); the cost of maintenance and pumping; pay all deficiencies and absorb all surplus.

The part that owners of lands are to pay:—The owners of all lands sewered including public property, shall pay the cost of local sewers.

The apportionment of that cost to be as follows, viz.—30 100 of the cost upon the frontage of estates on line sewered; 35 100 of the cost upon the square feet of area of the estate to the depth of 180 feet; 35 100 of the cost upon the value of the square feet of the estate.

First counting all buildings now erected on the 130 miles of proposed sewer, (excluding trunk lines, the property of the city.)

Multiply the number of the possible sewer connections by the \$25.00 each and the sum total thereof, deduct from the cost of the local sewers, after which divide the sum of cost remaining into three parts as before named.

Each estate will then pay: For its frontage on the sewer; for its area in square feet; for the value of that area exclusive of buildings.

I think I have said enough to show that the city in justice should assume part of the cost of this system of sewers, and not assess it all upon owners of land.

If the city is to assume a part of the cost,—then what part?

The statute governing sewers, fixes for the city of Boston, "not less than one-quarter part." The wisdom of the legislature was shown, in that while it fixed a percentage for the City of Boston, it left open the percentage for other places like Newton, whose scattered areas need broader treatment to adapt it to her necessities.

one dollar, pay as much as a corresponding piece in size, worth two dollars. Neither is it equity to make that piece of land which from circumstances and conditions cannot be made available for use of buildings, pay the same benefit, as a piece of land that more advantageously situated, is partly covered with buildings, or in turn the partly covered land, with land that is fully covered with buildings. Business blocks, hotels and public buildings with their many needy connections to the sewer, are these not worth more than lawns and gardens and parks, decorative spots, that are the pride of the city, and the charm of all who come within its borders? Must we sacrifice these to an unjust tax, or make the owners thereof pay a penalty for beautifying, adorning and making attractive the city?

How can equity on developed and developing estates be better obtained than by charging an entrance fee of \$25.00 for each and every connection made to the sewer, whenever in the present or future that connection is made?

This entrance fee may properly be called an equalization of the factor of front footage. The same is true of area. As one part of the cost of sewers is justly chargeable to frontage, whether the land is occupied by buildings, or not, so is one part of the cost justly chargeable to square feet of area, while equity demands, that all areas whose values are not the same, shall bear a burden of cost in proportion to the relative values of such areas.

I have shown you that under the present plan of assessment, it will be impossible to so balance the sewer accounts in the city treasury, that those who have paid for their sewers once, will not be obliged to pay year after year in addition thereto, through the general tax levy, and further, that it is equity that all property should share in this cost, as all property will share in the blessings which are said to follow sewers, hence no injustice will be done personal property, no injustice will be done lands claimed to be outside possible sewer limits.

Let us not forget as an additional incentive for the city to assume its part of the costs, that there are large estates and large territory, through which streets must be opened in the future, and that every new street means money in the city treasury, for the cost of the lateral pipes that will be required, will not equal the basis of cost which you fix at this time for your larger system, and I do not forget that there will be needed some large pipes to care for the new territory. We cannot measure the revenue

from the entrance fee.

Take for example a center estate 100 feet front by 180 feet deep.

This estate by present ordinance will pay \$1.56 per front foot of \$150.00. Under the plan proposed we must at this time assume two factors, viz.: the sum the city will pay for the main trunk sewer. Also the value of buildings at \$25.00 each now upon the miles of streets.

Let us assume those two factors to equal the sum of \$56.00. The net sum to be apportioned over the estate will then be \$100.00.

Now let us apply the assessment to four estates of same size viz., 100x180 ft. whose lands differ in value, viz: 10 cents per square foot, 25 cents per square foot, 50 cents per square foot and one dollar per square foot.

It will be noticed that if all land was of equal value, then each estate would be taxed \$1.00 per front foot, or \$400.00 for the four estates, but since the values differ, the tax upon each estate will differ, while the total sum we must receive from the four estates will equal \$400.00.

First ESTATE.

First factor front footage 30-100 of \$100. \$30.00  
Second factor square feet of area 35-100 of \$100. 35.00

Third factor value of feet of area at 10 cents per sq. ft.—10-180 of \$140. 7.50

Total assessments on First Estate. \$72.50

SECOND ESTATE.

First factor front footage 30-100 of \$100. \$30.00  
Second factor square feet of area 35-100 of \$100. 35.00

Third factor value of feet of area at 25 cents per sq. ft.—25-180 of \$140. 37.84

Total assessments on Second Estate. \$83.92

THIRD ESTATE.

First factor front footage 30-100 of \$100

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A NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

## SEWERAGE ASSESSMENTS.

The hearing on the method of sewerage assessments drew out a large audience of representative citizens, who listened carefully to the excellent address of Mr. Samuel L. Powers, and to the exhaustive paper read by Mr. J. T. Langford. Both are given in full in this issue and deserve a careful reading. The subject is one that interests every citizen and has been already discussed with a good deal of thoroughness.

The plan adopted last year was admitted to be unjust and inequitable, but it was claimed that any other plan would be even more so, and it therefore devolved upon the petitioners for the hearing, to present some other plan that would have more of the elements of fairness, and to set it forth so clearly that it could be understood by the average reader, who does not profess to be a sewerage expert.

This was the purpose of the introduction given by Mr. Powers, and of the paper read by Mr. Langford, and it is very fully explained and illustrated. It is in brief that the city shall build the trunk sewers through the city, and that the cost of the branches shall be assessed on the landowners, the cost being divided into three parts, one representing the number of front feet in an estate, one the number of square feet to a depth of 180 feet, and the third on the value of the estate, land worth one dollar a foot paying more proportionately than land worth ten cents a foot. Finally each connection with the sewer is to cost the sum of \$25.

The old plan assessed all estates alike without regard to their value, and this was felt by many to be very unjust, and would entail a great hardship on the owners of low-priced land, who are generally poor men. The old plan is the more simple, but by the new one the heaviest cost will fall upon those who are best able to bear it. As the highest priced land is also generally the most thickly settled, it has the greatest need of sewerage, and will be most benefited by it, so that there is a certain justice in making it pay a larger price than the farming land, which will not be built upon for many years, and hence will not need sewerage.

Whether Mr. Langford's plan will prove satisfactory to those who have objected so strongly to the plan already adopted remains to be seen, but it is certainly very creditable that the strongest objectors to the old plan have not been owners of low priced land, who would feel the injustice the most, but the owners of high priced land, who felt that the system was not fair, and who did not wish to escape any part of the burden which they felt they ought to bear. The Langford plan will largely increase the proportionate assessment of the petitioners, but that does not deter them from favoring it.

The proposition to have the city pay for the main trunk sewers rests on nearly the same ground as the arguments for its paying for the Metropolitan sewer, and this will probably give rise to a vigorous discussion. There is plenty of time, however, for the most thorough discussion, and to find out the best and most equitable plan of making the assessments.

## A SET-BACK FOR REFORM.

The contest over the Boston post office is ended, and Mayor Hart secures the spoils. He was an ardent supporter of Gen. Corse and wrote the following letter to Senator Hoar:

"Unless there are public reasons to the contrary, of which I have no knowledge, it seems to me that every proper interest would be served if Gen. Corse were re-appointed postmaster of Boston. Politically, personally, and especially in business matters, Gen. Corse has made an unexceptionable record in his present office. He has resisted the Democratic wolves, he is the head of the Loyal Legion, and his re-appointment would silence a part of the criticism justly made against the post office department, that it has yielded too much to the place-hunters, in this case Republicans. In a measure the removal of Mr. Sinton would be offset by the renomination of Gen. Corse. If the interest of the public service is to decide, Gen. Corse will be re-nominated."

The interest of the public service was apparently not to decide, but how the President was influenced is told by the Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal:

"Senators Dawes and Hoar and Representatives Caulier, Lodge, Greenhalge and Walker were of the opinion that, considering Gen. Corse's great military record, considering the strong support he received from the business men of

Boston, without distinction of party, and considering that Gen. Corse had discharged the duties of his office so that it was characterized at the post office department as the model office of the United States, it would be entirely desirable for the public interests and for the interest of the Republican party, which was murdering United States marshals and expelling Republican postmasters from their offices in the South and endeavoring to overthrow constitutional government by revolutionary proceedings, both in the House and Senate, and by preventing honest elections wherever they could get the power so to do, it was not wise to appoint to an important office a person who made no expression anywhere of disapprobation of these things, and whose political influence, so far as it was exerted, was in their favor.

His opinion of Gen. Corse's war record is told by another correspondent, who represents the President as remarking rather impatiently that it was all luck anyway, and any other officer in Gen. Corse's place would have done as well.

Ex-Mayor Hart certainly comes out of the contest with flying colors, and the spoilsman derive quite as little comfort from his appointment as they would have had Gen. Corse been re-appointed, as Mr. Hart is a thorough believer in civil service reform, both before election and afterwards, and the Boston post office will continue to be a business institution.

The President was compelled to select the best Republican available, if he refused to re-appoint Gen. Corse, and in ex-Mayor Hart he has without doubt found such a man. He will make a good postmaster, not because he is a good Republican, but because he is a good business man, but it is to be regretted that the President was not broad minded enough to encourage the demand of the people that the post offices shall be taken out of politics.

CONGRESS has adjourned and the whole country will feel relieved. It has been the most extravagant body that ever assembled in the national capital and the raid that was made on the national treasury appears to have used up the surplus, although there is a dispute as to whether a deficit exists or not. At any rate the next congress will have to discover new methods of taxation, to pay for the appropriations of this congress. Some good laws have been enacted, but as Speaker Reed said in his farewell speech "what we have done is in large measure political." The party leaders have succeeded in turning a good sized Republican majority in the House into a phenomenal Democratic majority and have reduced the majority in the Senate, but a good many of these leaders have been left at home, so that there will be a chance for wiser leaders to come forward another year.

If the Republican voters of the Ninth District had anticipated Congressman Candler's vote on the Shipping bill, what an easy walkover George Fred Williams would have had.—Boston Journal.

On the contrary, if Congressman Candler had pursued the same independent and manly course before the recent election, that he has pursued since, he would have had the walkover, and it would have been impossible to defeat him. As an old Boston merchant, Congressman Candler knew that the shipping subsidy was a huge job, whose object was to plunder the national treasury, and he therefore opposed it. His independence has brought on him a good deal of abuse from the organs of the subsidy hunters, but it has strengthened his hold on the people of his district, who respect him the more for his courageous action.

THE BIENNALE election bill failed of the two-thirds vote, and hence is defeated. The two representatives from Newton voted for it, with 94 other Republicans and 20 Democrats, but 27 Republicans and 74 Democrats voted against it. The demagogues and workers are evidently unwilling to let the people have a chance to vote on the question, as they find the present system too profitable. The toll-tax amendment has been adopted.

THE PROMPTNESS and thoroughness with which the sidewalks have been cleared of snow this week shows the efficiency with which the highway department is managed. Extra men and horses were kept at work from early Wednesday morning to midnight, and the walks were kept passable in spite of the storm.

WATERTOWN'S annual town report shows a very prosperous year, and the old town is so rapidly growing in wealth that the appropriations were more than needed to pay last year's expenses.

## Newton Natural History Society.

At the regular meeting last Monday evening, of the Newton Natural History Society, Dr. S. E. Frisbie read a letter received from Mr. Henry J. Woods, resigning the office of treasurer of the society. Mr. Woods has made an excellent treasurer for several years. The society will miss him in many ways.

PROF. S. E. WARREN was elected treasurer for the remainder of the year.

MR. L. A. LOISEAUX gave a very interesting talk on "Botanical Specimens" and the proper manner of mounting them, and illustrated his remarks by a large number of mounted plants. Upon the card, with each plant, was the name and other information necessary to identify it when found. This manner of presenting and teaching botany, Mr. Loiseaux thinks is most advantageous in the lower as well as the higher classes in our schools. Mr. Loiseaux is known in Newton as a teacher of French. Hereafter he will also be recognized as an expert teacher in science, especially in botany.

MR. W. S. BEEKMAN of Boston gave a lecture on "Secret Forces in Nature." He referred to the invisible and hardly appreciable, (except by their results,) influences that mould and build the plant, the tree, the animal and the solid rock crust of our earth; the growing squash lifting many hundred pounds

that it might have room to stretch and expand upward; the mighty boulder, crushed by the mightier power of the Nitro-glycerine or other of the stronger explosives, laid upon the top, because it was easier to crumble the rock than to hit the superincumbent column of air, the power of air, electricity, heat, cold and attraction. A few experiments in chemistry added to the interest and pleasure of the lecture. It was very interesting and instructive and enjoyed by the audience.

After the lecture, remarks were made by Prof. S. E. Warren, Dr. J. F. Frisbie, Mr. Russell A. Ballou and others. The thanks of the society were presented to Mr. Beckman.

## AMATEUR INTERCLUB BOWLING.

A game in the Newton Club bowling tournament was played at Newtonville last evening between teams 5 and 1. The average of three men on team 1 were taken, probably bringing down the total score of the team somewhat.

Davis was high roller, with a total of 327, and a 10-frame score of 172. Team 5 won the match by 105 pins. The summary:

	TEAM FIVE.	1st	String.	String.	Total.
Bowlers.		139	135	314	
Broth.		137	137	274	
Cutter.		132	149	281	
Baker.		114	153	267	
Davis.		155	172	327	
Total.		697	766	1463	

	TEAM ONE.	1st	String.	String.	Total.
Topley.		158	156	314	
Cook.		146	145	291	
Palmer.		130	130	260	
Kimbball.		115	115	230	
Nichols.		100	100	200	
Totals.		649	646	1295	

## NONANTUM.

—Hudson has just got in the spring remnants from the Atma mills.

—Richard Murphy has been appointed janitor of the Atheneum building.

—Neuralgia has been almost an epidemic during the past week, in this village.

—Preparations are being made for the Easter concert at the North Evangelical church.

—Last Saturday seemed to be gala day for the drunks; we have not seen so many out there in a long time.

—Victoria Lodge Sons of St. George will celebrate their fourth anniversary on the evening of April 1st with a grand ball.

—Mrs. Wm. G. Manning died last evening at her house having been buried in the afternoon. They leave two little girls, aged 7 and 10.

—Not for several years has there been such a demand for the Atma mills goods as at the present time; extra help is employed and the mill run nights.

—Mrs. Kuhmert, wife of Agustus Kuhmert, has been ill for sometime past but is now so far improved as to be out again.

—Mr. Manning, for twenty years a resident of Watertown, st. died at his home Tuesday morning, having been ill but a day or two with a violent type of erysipelas.

—Seven new boilers are being put in at the Nonantum mills and so a part of the mill is shut down during the day but is run all night by an extra set of hands so that the full amount of work may be got off with.

—One of the pleasantest gatherings held at the North chapel was the Orange Social of the Y. P. S. C. E., Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance, the division of the Y. P. S. C. E. being represented by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. G. Manning, and the Messrs. Bacon and a solo by Mr. E. L. Bacon, with readings by Miss Morris of Boston and Rev. Mr. Lamb. The supper was served by waiters with orange colored costumes. The proceeds for the piano fund.

—St. Elmo Division No. 94 Sons of Temperance celebrated their first anniversary with a grand banquet last Friday evening in the Atheneum Lower Hall. Plates were set for ninety members and visitors but a hundred and twelve persons were in attendance. After a bountiful supper, the chair was turned over to Mr. H. H. Hudson, who has for a long time been a prominent patriarch of the division. In the opening remarks of the chairman he stated that since the formation of the division a year ago under the most favorable circumstances a hundred and twelve persons had been initiated, two had been expelled, twenty-four had withdrawn leaving the present membership eighty-six. After thanking those present for their attendance on the first anniversary he closed by calling on Mr. Annie M. Nixon, P. G. A. of Boston, to sing a solo as the mother of the division, she having instituted it a year ago. Mrs. Nixon made a short, pithy and pointed address and closed by wishing the division success and many more just such happy anniversary days. After the address of Mrs. Nixon the St. Elmo chorus consisting of members of the division performed several selections in good style, the solo being addressed to Mrs. Nixon, and the division adjourned.

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—The Nonantum Mills, which has been in operation for many years, has been sold to a Mr. W. L. S. Foss, who has been engaged in the manufacture of soap.

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## NEWTONVILLE.

Congratulations for Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Chaffie. It is a boy.

Letters in the postoffice for Alvah Merriam and Fannie Miller.

A lodge of the Knights of Pythias will soon be organized here.

W. N. Potter and family have returned to their residence on Grove Hill.

Mr. Gerrish and family, Clyde street, have removed to Boston Highlands.

Rev. Dr. Rexford will speak in the Universalist church next Sunday evening.

Capt. Follett and J. L. Richards bowl for the clock at the clubhouse this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Soule, Brooks avenue, are receiving congratulations. It is a boy.

A select dance under the auspices of the Mt. Ida Council, R. A., is one of the social events.

Norumbega tribe, I. O. R. M., is perfecting arrangements for a grand ball to be given the latter part of the present month.

A "Mock Trial" is announced for the next Goddard which will be public and will take place March 17th in the Universalist vestry.

Keep's "K" brand shirts in stock at 85 cents each are justly celebrated. Open back or front or both. 114 Tremont St., Boston.

S. C. Guillow took the royal purple degree in Garden City encampment Monday evening. Seventeen candidates went through the ordeal.

A rubber coat marked "A. A. S." was dropped from the truck on its way to the Farley fire a few days ago. Return to any of the fire stations.

Nearly 50 signatures have been placed on the charter list of the new lodge of the A. O. U. W., which will be instituted during the present month.

A collection will be taken in the Congregational church on Sunday and it is hoped to raise sufficient to complete the payment on the new church lot on Walnut street.

Miss Edith Kimball is at home until after Easter, taking a little needed rest, when if sufficiently strong again, she will return to her Vassar studies which she has greatly enjoyed.

Norumbega tribe, I. O. R. M., has received and accepted an invitation to a reception to be tendered the chiefs of the Great Council by Pequosse tribe, Watertown, Friday evening, March 17th. The hunter's degree will be exemplified.

Mr. George B. Jones entertained Messrs. A. S. Tomkinson of Philadelphia and Jesse H. Lippincott of New York at the Clubhouse last week. Mr. Lippincott is the owner of the graphophone and the revolver of Edison's phonograph.

Rev. R. A. White preached last Sunday evening on Peter's confession of a fishing man in his topi, "Decision of Character" and treating it in his terse, interesting, earnest way. After the sermon there was a short conference meeting.

Mr. Edward Sands, special agent of the American Express Co., met with a serious accident on Tuesday, breaking his leg in 2 places. He was brought to Newtonville on the 1:30 train and taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. Baker.

The second degree will be conferred at the regular communion of Dalhousie Lodge, F. & A. M., next Wednesday evening. A special communication is announced for Wednesday, March 18, with entertainment features.

Nineteen families on Austin street take milk from ten different milkmen, the enterprise a healthy competition which is claimed, ensures a creamy tone to that nutritious bovine tonic which is sometimes notable for a chalky pallor and watery consistency.

Miss Betsy Bond, for many years an inmate in Postmaster Turner's family, died Sunday, aged 89 years. She was a lovable woman who will be remembered for her many excellencies of mind and character. The remains were taken to Chicopee for interment.

The Unity Art Club held a reception at its rooms 184 Boylston street, last evening, at which some very pleasing musical and literary selections were given. The next reception will be given at the same place, March 19, Thursday, from 7 to 9 p. m. Newton members specially invited. W. L. Chaloner, president; Mr. L. P. Thompson, secretary.

"A Mock-Trial," under the auspices of the Goddard Literary Union, will take place in the parlors of the Universalist church on Monday evening, March 17th. Tickets can be purchased at the drug stores in Newtonville, also of those who are to take part in the trial. This promises to be an entertainment of unusual interest, and a novelty in the line of amusements.

Rev. Pleasant Hunter, Jr., is meeting with marked success in Newark, N. J., where he was recently called to a large and influential church. His audiences have filled the spacious auditorium and his forcible and eloquent preaching have drawn many to the church worship and fellowship. His popularity is not divided by creed, his genial manners and liberal views winning for him the respect and regard of all.

The scheme of 5-string contests for the Newton Club challenge trophy offers its disadvantages. It would have been better and perhaps fairer to arrange 3-string matches. The reason is plain. A man of athletic build with strong physique is better prepared to withstand the continued strain of a 5-string match and has, therefore, an advantage over an opponent who may be a good bowler, but unfortunately a man of only ordinary physical strength.

Miss Beecher gave her last lecture in the course before the Guild in the Methodist vestry on Tuesday afternoon. Stormy day as usual but excellent attendance, and the practical subject of "Occupation and Repose Practically Treated." Miss Beecher's appeal for aid for the Free Hospital for Boston, and the sympathetic response from the Guild members, and the hopes to add a hundred names to the Association list here and among her other lecture audiences.

"Every Saturday Club" held its annual mid-winter party at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Austin G. Sherman, Walnut street, last week. A sheet and pillow case masquerade was the first feature, followed by various entertainments, all of which reflected credit upon the actors and committee of arrangements. A poem was read by the club poet, music, and Lee's excellent catering added to the enjoyment.

The fifty present and participants departed with the feeling that the "Every Saturday Club," though twenty years old, had still the spirit of youth joined to the wisdom of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Quincy Cole entertained a party of friends at their home on Otis street, Wednesday evening. Notwithstanding the severe storm some thirty friends attended and drive whilst occupied the time until ten o'clock, when a dainty supper was served in the dining-room. Dancing followed and it was well along in the "wee-sa" hours when the party disbanded. And then presented were Mr. Frank Chamberlain, Mr. George W. Lindner, Mr. John Tuckerman and Mr. John S. Wells of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Saxton, Miss Alice Woodman, Miss Shaw, Miss Nellie Tewksbury, Miss Bird, Miss Gertrude Bird, Miss Hall, Miss Walker, Mr. Pulsifer, Mr. A. F. Sisson, Mr. L. A. Hall, Mr. John Jennings, Mr. Joshua Baker Jr., Mr. H. W. Decatur and Mr. Geo. H. Tewksbury.

Despite the storm, members of the Goddard attended an interesting discussion at the Universalist vestry, Tuesday evening. Mr. W. F. Kimball, assistant secretary of the Union, Mr. Bradshaw being secretary pro tem. After the business meeting in which some important matters were arranged, a very gratifying program was given which is appended: piano duet, Mrs. Richards and Mrs. Kimball; recitation, "No. 5 Collect Street," Mr. H. M. Pierce; cornet solo, Master Chas. Atwood; Dead Letter," by Austin Dobson, Mrs. Chaloner; piano solo, Miss Rose, Chas. E. Hart, leading. "The Challenge," Miss E. Wadsworth; song, Mrs. Atwood; "A Fragment," Letter, Mrs. G. W. Pope; piano solo, Miss Nellie Brown; Original essay, "A Book Review," Mr. Bradshaw.

The annual meeting of the Newton Cooperative Bank was held in its office Tuesday evening. The following officers were chosen: Francis A. Dewson, president; Edwin W. Gay, vice-president; J. Cheever Miller, secretary and treasurer; James W. French, J. Edward Hollis, Austin R. Mitchell, John F. Heckman, H. E. Bothwell, Walter T. Phillips, T. B. Fitz, P. A. McVean, and R. W. Dredge. From reports of the secretary and treasurer the following statistics are gleaned: Assets—Real estate, \$76,850; share loans, \$2000; cash, \$1630.65; permanent expenses, \$160; income, \$92.81; total, \$80,753.46. Liabilities—Dues, \$75.797; profits, \$467.80; forfeited shares, \$64.24; guarantee fund, \$122.49; surplus, \$301.93; total, \$807,753.40. A new series of shares was opened, and an unusually large number of subscriptions were received. The demand for money was excellent. \$600 was sold at 1.15 cents premium; \$1500 at 20 cents; \$2000 at 25 cents and \$700 at 30 cents.

Mr. Charles Curtis had a complete surprise on Monday evening, the anniversary of his birthday. Called by telephone from a neighbor's house where he had been invited to spend the evening, he responded in haste to the summons, that a gentleman wished to see him. Quickly doffing his overcoat and striking a match as he went, he entered the parlor to light the gas when suddenly a flood of light, and merry laughter and happy voices of friends, fell upon him, but he was overjoyed. He was greatly honored, and soon the company resolved themselves into a progressive whist party in which Mrs. E. N. Boyden and Mrs. May Sawtelle were victors, and Mr. and Mrs. Richards easily led in the opposite direction. The coalition which followed was one of which any chef might have been proud, and yet the ruling genius thereof was the charming hostess herself. Cigars for the gentlemen, chat for the ladies, cordial wishes for many a happy future, and the whole was pleasant and passed. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wood, Dr. and Mrs. Talbot, Mr. and Mrs. Lunt, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Pope, Jr., Mrs. Kingsbury, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. Chaloner, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Freeland, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Boyden, Mrs. Sawtelle and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richards.

## WEST NEWTON.

Capt. B. S. Hatch has returned from his trip south.

Mr. John Riley is ill at his residence on Lander street.

Miss Bessie Hinckley is seriously ill with pneumonia.

Mr. Freeman Fiske is sufficiently recovered to be out again.

Mr. Chas. M. Kebe has returned from the hospital with improved health.

Mr. James Clancy has left the employ of Samuel Ritchie, Prospect street.

The electric cars were somewhat delayed by the severe storm Wednesday.

Branch 305, O. I. H., initiated two candidates at its meeting, Tuesday evening.

The young ladies' minstrel show will be repeated Thursday evening, March 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh J. O'Neil, Webster street, are receiving congratulations. It is a girl.

Mr. William Eaton has been ill with very severe cold and confined to the house for some days.

Miss Mary J. Rogers, who has been suffering from the prevailing epidemic, is slowly improving.

A heavy snow slide broke one of the fine plate-glass windows in Fiske's new block Thursday noon.

Mrs. W. G. Wise and the Misses A. P. and M. A. Wise left Thursday with a Raymond party for California.

The annual contribution for college and educational societies will be received at the Congregational church, Sunday morning.

Mrs. Charlotte C. Nye at present an inmate in the family of Mrs. M. B. Hussey, has been seriously ill, but is now convalescing.

Keep's "K" brand shirts in stock at 85 cents each are justly celebrated. Open back or front or both. 114 Tremont St., Boston.

A musicale was given at the residence of Mr. Pond, Lenox street, Monday evening, many out of town people being present.

Mr. H. P. Barber, clerk at F. L. Cook's grocery store, who has been confined to his home with rheumatism for several weeks is able to be out.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Leighton, who have been boarding at W. H. Fiske's Washington street, have rented rooms in the Hotel block.

The Newell Y. P. S. C. E. held a social in the parlors of the Congregational church last evening. Games and charades were features of the occasion.

Orders for spring suits now received at J. H. Nickerson's. A large stock of the latest style of goods to select from, and no better or cheaper clothing for men or boys can be procured.

William M. Duane, civil engineer on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, with headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind., is spending two weeks with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Duane, River street.

The young society girls' minstrel entertainment which was recently presented in the Unitarian church parlors will be repeated soon in Nickerson's hall and will, no doubt, prove as popular as before.

A rumor was spread about this week to the effect that Rev. J. C. Jaynes had accepted a call to Rev. Freeman Clarke's church. The story had no foundation in fact, and where or how it started nobody seems to know.

Thomas B. Fitz spoke encouragingly of the work of the Newton Co-operative Bank at its meeting held Tuesday evening. He said that this local institution had helped many young men to get comfortable homes of their own.

The entertainment given by Camp 100, S. V., in Armory Hall Wednesday evening was pronounced successful and attracted a large audience. F. A. Neals of Topeka, Kansas, gave a humorous lecture and instrumental numbers were furnished by the Damon family.

Would it not appear to be within the bounds of reason that the chemical, now stationed at West Newton, in the truck house at Newtonville? If a chemical engine is of such value why not give that closely populated section of Wards 1 and 7 a chance to test its efficacy?

Miss Emma Nickerson, Miss Lucy Allen, Miss Mabel Stuart, Miss Mamie Howland, Miss Hosmer, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Fairbrother and Mr. Phillip Warner were among West Newton people who attended Miss Damon's reception at the Thorndike, Monday evening. The party afterwards dined at the Adams House and went to see the Kendals at the Hollis Street Theatre in "The Iron Master."

Newton Lodge 324, G. U. O. F., celebrated its first anniversary in Nickerson's Hall, Monday evening. Entertainment featured was a program including a drill between Cambridge Patriarchies 15 and Boston Patriarchies 4 and addresses were given by District Master N. G. Gaskins, Ben. C. Hazel, A. B. Lathimore and others. At the close of the entertainment, the floor was cleared for dancing which continued until after midnight. A collation was served and everybody had a good time.

Bureaus are giving place to French Dressing Cabinets, which might be described as a combination Bureau, Toilet Table and Chiffoniere. They are wonderfully convenient and the latest thing in furniture. They can be purchased very low at Paine's Furniture Warehouses, 48 Canal street, Boston.

## AUBURNDALE.

Mrs. W. E. Plummer is in New York.

C. Farley, Turner, 433 Wash. st. Newton.

Miss E. N. Little is visiting in New York.

Mr. Pickard and Miss Julia Pickard are in North Carolina.

Miss Emily Estabrook has returned after ten months' absence.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Burr have gone to Florida for the month of March.

The engagement of Miss Edith Farley to Mr. Harry Whitmore is announced.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Farley left Thursday with a Raymond party for California

Mr. E. Vickers has been confined to the house by illness for several days this week.

Mr. P. A. McVicker has been re-appointed a director of the Newton Co-operative Bank.

The polo game of Auburndale, v. Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, ARE OPEN TO

## Entitled to the Best.

All are entitled to the best their money will buy, so every family should have, at once, a article of the best family remedy, Syrup of Figs, to cleanse the system when costive or bilious.

Happy and content is a home with "The Rochester" a lamp with the light of the morning. For catalogue, write Rochester Lamp Co. New York.

NICKERSON'S HALL, West Newton.

Sacred Concert, Sunday Evening, March 8, C.

Perkins, "The Chorus," Singers, etc., Waco, Texas, A. G. Perkins, Manager.

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For sale in 50c and \$1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

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Will give one of the best family

## THAT AKERS GIRL.

"You seem perfectly blind, brother, to the fact that Johnny is completely infatuated with that Akers girl."

The doctor directed his letter, sealed it, and laid it aside. As he drew up the paper to begin another he said absently:

"Johnny infatuated again? He has been madly in love ever since he was nine years old."

"Very likely; but it was always with his equals. Now, these Akerses—I really think, Gilbert, that as you promised poor brother William, on his death-bed, to be a father to his son, you should concern yourself in some degree about his interests."

Doctor Cabell gathered up his letters and rose. His sister saw there was a little heat on his usually pale, quiet face. "It is for John to decide whether I have filled his father's place, Jane," he said; "not for you or me."

"But this Akers girl!"

"You know I will not listen to village gossip. Mrs. Akers was a woman whom every man of right feeling would respect and honor. Now that she is dead, and her daughter is left alone and unprotected in the world, with no fault but her youth and beauty, no man would throw stones at her. What women would do!"

He shrugged his shoulders and paused significantly.

Meanwhile, Miss Cecilia Blynn had arrived, and in a few minutes she and her hostess were seated before the quilting-frame—thread, needles, and wax in readiness. She was a little woman, with long, black, spiral ringlets at either side of her face, and she had black eyes that had grown keen computing in each house how many days she could extend her "visit," and whether the board and old gowns given to her would pay for her work. She was a notable worker; her fingers moved as fast as her tongue.

"Oh, there can be no doubt," she was saying, "that your nephew is engaged to Antonia Akers. Every day, a bouquet of fine hot-house flowers is sent up there, with Mr. John Cabell's card; and three times last week he serenaded her with his guitar."

"If Johnny Cabell marries her, it will be against the consent of his family," said Jane, sharply. "I authorize you to say so, Ceely. A pretty howdy-do! The Cabells are the oldest family in this hundred; and the Akerses—who are the Akerses?"

"Goodness knows!—the chalk, please, Miss Jane. I remember when Mrs. Akers came to town with this girl, a lank creature of fourteen. The widow was dressed in deep mourning. She took Halston's house and lived there till she died, last year. Very quiet—too quiet. There's always a mystery about people who hold themselves aloof; and where there's a mystery, there's something shameful, you may depend. Why should the girl stay alone in the house now? Nobody there but that old negro woman. She was advised by the rector—and everybody, in fact, to take board at Mrs. Rice's. I'm sure I told her to do it. But no; she must have her own way. 'Tisn't safe nor proper."

"Well, Ceely, I don't know," said Miss Jane, who was not malicious at the bottom of her cool selfish heart. "The girl is probably attached to the house where she lived with her mother, naturally—and to the old servant. A woman couldn't live alone that way in a city like Wilmington; but, in this village, it's different. By the way, I'm thinking of going back to Wilmington—the Gurney House is a most fashionable resort now. I do so long for society!"

"Indeed and you must, Miss Jane—you who adore it so! Oh, I've heard! Mrs. Foulke told me about Major Carter and plenty of others who—etc., etc."

While Miss Jane was being thus patted and flattered into good humor, her nephew John Cabell was walking down the road which led to the Akers' house, with its owner. He was a tall and perfectly well-dressed man, with Greek features, dazzling teeth, and sparkling blue eyes. Nobody ever saw him without being impressed by his singular beauty and faultless dress; nobody was ever impressed by him any further. If you knew him for twenty years, you would still only think of his wonderful eyes or the fit of his gloves. An odd effect of the flaccid nature of the man was that the whole village called him Johnny—never John nor Jack.

The small, slight girl, clad in deep black, who walked beside him, on the contrary, would make at first a sudden deep mark on your mind. You must love or hate her; you could not be indifferent to her.

"There now!" said Johnny, petulantly, gloom, settling on his noble features, "there's your house, and I have told you nothing of all I wanted to say, I suppose you won't ask me to come in?"

"No, Johnny, I receive no visitors since my mother's death."

"It's very hard on me. I never can speak a word to you, unless I catch you going home like this, and walking in the rain or shivering cold, as it is to-day, one appears to such disadvantage!"

"You never do that, Johnny," she said, with a furtive smile.

"Nonsense! I never could see my good looks that people talk of," said the young fellow, anxiously. "I get so tired of the same face in this glass. But never mind me, Antonia, if I could only have time to talk to you, I could explain!"

"Explain what?"

"What I want you to do. I know you don't care for me, but you might come to it in time. I've seen lots of couples who cared nothing for each other at first; that, by dint of sitting at the same table and consulting about their clothes and the butcher's bills and such like for years, came to be very fond and comfortable together. No! stop—don't speak yet. Antonia, it seems this way to me: You're pretty lonely now; you refuse to visit any of the young folks and discourage them from coming to your house; and you live here alone, with Sinty; and it's queer, you know—and folks think it's queer, and they—they—"

"They are talking of me?" cried Antonia, stopping short in the road. Her dark eyes dilated with a sudden terror, and she caught her breath sharply. She looked so small and childlike and forlorn, that Johnny's voice grew hoarse with his excitement.

"You know what tongues some scandalmongers here have. But what need it matter? I love you. Great heavens, I wish I could tell you how I love you. I haven't words, Antonia. And I'm my own master. I can marry when I choose. My father left me a good income. The Cabells have connections in the best society in Wilmington. We'll live there, and you shall be like a queen in the house. Nobody would dare to suspect you there."

She held out both hands to him.

"You're a good soul, Johnny," she said. "Then you will come?" But his countenance tell a little, for what young fellow with the form of Hercules and the features of Antinous likes to be called "a good soul?"

She looked at him without speaking for a minute, and shook her head slowly.

"No, I could not wrong you so much, But, Johnny—"

"What is it?" He tried to draw her nearer. His own eyes were full of tears; his heart was torn with her distress. "What is wrong? Let me help you. I'll give my life to you. You think, because I've been a little fickle—but I'll never look at another girl now—"

"Yes, you will. You'll love some nice girl—some woman that has no shame upon her—and be happy. But never suspect me, Johnny—that's all I ask. Do you stand my friend, no matter what you hear, nor what the proof is against me?"

She wrung her hands, sobbing, as she spoke, and then, turning, ran swiftly into the garden before her house, and disappeared in the thick shrubbery.

Antonia, who before her mother's death had been a frank, friendly little girl, had, in the two years that had elapsed, grown silent and reticent. She had long ceased to enter a house in the village. She had been mysteriously absent twice, with Sinty, giving no account of herself on her return. All this, with Johnny's hopeless passion for her, was a sorry dish of gossip for the village.

About sunset of the day on which Johnny had met Antonia, Doctor Cabell passed down the same road and pushed open the little gate leading into the garden. The doctor, with his compact figure closely buttoned in a gray frieze coat, his resolute step, his homely features lighted by kindly, quizzical eyes, was an odd contrast to that magnificent flower of youth, Johnny. He crossed the porch, and, tapping at the door, pushed it open, as he had been in the habit of doing during the years of his attendance on Mrs. Akers.

Antonia was seated on a low chair before the fire, her sewing in her hand. The doctor had often found her there at work, for she was an industrious little girl. But now her hands had fallen on her lap, and her face was wet with tears. He came up to her quietly and laid his hand on the back of her chair.

"What is wrong, my child?"

She started up, glancing quickly, as he noticed, at a door into an inner room, which stood ajar. The old negro—Sinty—from within, closed it hastily. Antonia held out her hand, drew it back, assured him that she "was quite well, quite well!" would he sit down? it was long since he had been there, and she was very glad!—

He came toward the house, resolved on forcing an entrance, when the shadow of a man crossed the curtain—a tall, thin form, walking with tottering steps. Antonia's little figure passed across the curtain, too. She came up to him, put her arm in his to support him; he stooped, and their lips met.

Dr. Cabell, dumb to his heart, turned into the road and walked slowly homeward.

The winter was dull for Miss Cabell.

She wrote to her old friends in Wilmington that Gilbert, who had always been taciturn, had become almost dumb; that he who had mastered the girl? A man to whom she owed love? There had been unexplained absences since her mother's death. Could any villain...

Wide Awake for March has contributions by Oscar Fay Adams, Amanda B. Harris, the Hon. John D. Long, Laura E. Pousson, and a score of well-known authors, and illustrations by W. L. Taylor, Laura C. Hills, W. L. Shepard, E. H. Garrett, and others equally clever and popular artists. The number is profiting in good things, and there is not a page of it that is not full of pleasant entertainment and instruction for its large army of young readers. Published by Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons.

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Wearers of Wooden Shoes.

A wagon load or more of wooden shoes, such as are worn by European peasants, lay at the door of a woodenware store on North Pennsylvania street the other day.

"Who wears 'em?" inquired the reporter, as he looked at the stock.

"More people than you would think,"

was the answer of the dealer, "and not only foreign-born, old-fashioned folks, but quite a number of the natives. Their chief sale is in winter; in fact, there is little or no demand for them at any other time. Our customers are dairymen, gardeners and farmers. Chicken cleaners, in the poultryhouses, who stand in feathers and steam, wear them to save shoe leather. Gardeners' wives and daughters wear them about home and sometimes in the severest weather wear them in the market. In the cold weather of three hours ago a number of street-car drivers caught on to the fact that while the shoes do not look well and are cumbersome, though not as much as they look, they are warmer than other foot-wear. The drivers covered them with black cloth and tucked old bootleggs to the top, and found they had a protection for their feet that the cold could not overcome. A while ago Mr. Shearer, of the Western Paving and Supply Company, paid for two dozen for his workmen, as the hot asphalt is very destructive to leather.—Indiana Journal.

Doctor Cabell worked with his patient for hours. He was the wreck of a strong, handsome man, of more than middle age. He fought death step by step with an impotent fury, cursing the doctor, the negro, and Antonia more than all. Once only, with a gleam of sanity, he said to her, quietly: "Poor Nony! You've done your duty to me, little woman?"

When at last he was dead, and Antonia's long task was done, old Sinty carried her out and laid her unconscious in her own old room.

An hour later Doctor Cabell went to her.

"Who was this man, Antonia?" he said. "I must answer the questions that will be asked."

"He was my father—George Akers. He deserted my mother. She heard of his death in California. After she was gone he came to me. He had served out a term or fifteen years in prison for manslaughter. You understand now why I—I?"

"Why you could not bring disgrace on me," I think you said. "Why, child, you brought misery worse than death; I thought you were his wife. I will go now and silence the village; afterward—"

The village was too proud and fond of Doctor Cabell to disobey his edicts.

"That Akers girl became a heroine. As is the best authority:—

"When I read Gilbert's letter telling me that he was about to bring a new mistress into the house and that mistress Antonia, I felt as if I had received a mortal blow. He assured me my home was always open to me. My home! under the rule of that Akers girl! I have visited them once, upon the most formal footing; but I am homeless. As for the Gurney House the society there is becoming very mixed indeed, and the soups atrocious. But it is by trials and humiliations that we reach perfection in this vale of tears!"—Rebecca Harding Davis, in Baltimore News.

BOSTON AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIS STREET THEATRE.—"Blue Jeans," which is to be seen at the Hollis Street next week, was witnessed by 350,000 persons during its run of 200 nights at the Fourteenth Street theatre, New York, the largest attendance for the same length of time that any previous success ever enjoyed in that city. "Blue Jeans" has been not only the solitary distinguished "great hit" of the season in New York but the most successful American production the stage has afforded in years. Artistically it has been as complete an achievement as the critic could demand. Commercially it has become the wonder and envy of the theatrical world. Produced early in the season at the Fourteenth Street theatre under the direction of its author, Mr. Joseph Arthur and his partner, Mr. J. Wesley Rosequest, proprietor of the theatre, the play scored an instantaneous triumph. It will be produced in Boston with the same cast and promises to be one of the star attractions of the season.

I have seen nothing of years," she said, with a soft little laugh.

He raised his head and looked at her, the question of his life on his face.

"You do not love him," he cried.

"Antonia, is there any hope that—I am mad!" I might almost be your father! Gray hairs—and you, soft, and white, and sweet as a little lamb. I have told her at last. I am a fool—a fool!"

He dropped into a seat and covered his face.

Antonia's little figure, as she stood before him, thrilled and dilated. This was not the child he knew, but a woman—airy, coquettish, triumphant.

She put out one finger and touched his head lightly.

"I see no gray hairs," she said, simply.

He raised his head and looked at her, the question of his life on his face.

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**WALTER THORPE:** Newton Centre agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

Farley rents pianos, Wash. st., Newton. —Miss Laura S. Ross has returned to New York City.

—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Head are in order for congratulations.

—Rev. W. G. Reynolds has been called as pastor of the Baptist church in Peabody.

—W. E. Armstrong & Co. have added a telephone to meet the needs of their business.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Gardiner of Lake Avenue have returned from their trip to Cuba.

—Mrs. Prof. Brown and her son have gone to Hampton Falls, N. H., to visit her mother.

—Hon. Lev. C. Wade has been confined to his house for a week with bronchial trouble.

—Five new members were installed at the meeting of Crystal Lake Division, S. T., last evening.

—Mrs. Frank Thatcher has gone to Concord, N. H., to visit her daughter, Mrs. Harry H. Dewey.

—The Whist Club was entertained on Monday evening by Mrs. George Smith of Summer street.

—Mr. John Cole and niece, Miss Cole, have returned from a several weeks' visit in Washington, D. C.

—Miss Margaret Thompson of Kennebunk, Maine, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Charles Barry, for a few weeks.

—Mr. and Mrs. Norman H. George have returned from Washington, D. C., where they have been spending a few weeks.

—Mrs. Bullock of Montreal is visiting her son, Rev. William Bullock, who is attending the Newton Theological Institute.

—Keep's "K" brand shirts in stock at 85 cents each are justly celebrated. Open back or front or both. 114 Tremont St., Boston.

—Mrs. S. F. Smith gave a reception on Monday afternoon, in honor of her niece, who was before her marriage Miss Tucker of this village.

—Mrs. A. T. Hesse attended the funeral of her sister, Mrs. William A. Bock, Sunday, in Cambridge, and is spending the week with relatives there.

—Miss Constance Bennett gave a pretty afternoon tea on Saturday; she was assisted in receiving by Miss Howland and Mrs. Frank Thatcher of Beacon street.

—At the Methodist church next Sunday evening, there will be a lecture by the pastor on the "Conversion of St. Paul. Services will commence at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited.

—Rev. Mr. Bowser will give the second of a series of sermons on the Lord's prayer at the Unitarian church next Sunday at 4 o'clock. Subject, "Daily Bread." All are cordially invited.

—Rev. L. G. Ware of Burlington, Vt., has been spending the week in his sister, Mrs. Alanson Bigelow and Miss H. S. Ware at the Berkley. Mrs. Bigelow has quite recovered from her recent severe illness.

—Miss Rogers, daughter of Mr. T. L. Pease of Summer street, arranged a sleigh ride, Monday evening, for a party of school friends to the number of about 17, and Wilson Bros. barge was engaged by the merry makers.

—The Neighbor's Club was entertained on Monday evening by Prof. John M. English at the United States Hotel, Boston. Mr. Harry W. Mason was the evening essayist, taking for his subject, "Registration of Land Titles."

—The advertised letters at the post office are as follows: Mr. Timothy Carney, Miss Lucy Cowlar, Conn. Fife, Mrs. Ann Long M. Goodyear, William Henderson, Esq., Miss Mary Lamont, Mrs. Marranday McDonald, Mrs. Julia Stanley.

—A sleigh in which Miss Mary Morse was riding Wednesday morning ran into the curbing near Gardner Brothers' apothecary, and the horse walked out of the shafts, breaking the harness and overturning the sleigh. Miss Morse was thrown out but not injured, and the horse was easily secured by the coachman.

—We are glad to note that the spring entertainment by the members of the Care Club is formally arranged for this week. It is generally understood that the club has generously changed its dates on at least two occasions to accommodate other local enterprises and it is certain that the performance, by the delay, will derive benefit from the extra preparation and will be even more eagerly patronized by the community. The club scored a great hit last year in Negro Minstrels and their performances are to be repeated this year. The musical selections will largely predominate, as the chorus will remain upon the stage a greater part of the evening, and the performance will probably close with an interesting plantation medley. As on previous occasions the members of the club retain the private disposition of the tickets, but as the club includes nearly all the well known names of the people of the community there will be but little inconvenience suffered by their friends under this arrangement, while the tickets will be given more equitable distribution.

—Quite a change is being made this week in Boston's market one in which the public will be much interested. Mr. Richardson has had a public telephone in his place of business for some time, and the demand upon its use has increased to a considerable extent, but the location of the instrument has been detrimental to good service and the necessity of a more quiet place for the business of its patrons has become apparent. The office room has been enlarged this week, and a new desk placed in the room, and near the stone entrance for the cashier, and certain changes inside will be made, which will materially increase the size of the room. At the rear of the new desk a table will be placed with a special metallic circuit telephone instrument, connecting direct with the West Newton exchange. This will give patrons the best of telephone service in a quiet room away from the noise and bustle of the outside store. Another telephone will be required for the work of the store, and the office has been made sufficiently large to amply accommodate the cashier, bookkeeper and telephone instrument.

—As the end of winter approaches, the question of an electric street railway from this place to Boston will again be agitated, and it seems the city might materially advance such a project if they could confer and come to some favorable agreement with officials of the West End Railway. The West End company are anxious to extend their tracks from the Chestnut Hill reservoir through Beacon street to Newton Centre, but wish to have a road street widened to 180 feet to conform with the plan as developed in Brookline, and they are willing, it is understood, to pay one half the expense of thus widening the street. If the city of Newton will bear the other half, the land damages along the street ought to be but very little if anything, as their land will be greatly increased in value by an extension of the West End road in this manner. The real estate value of the portion has increased in value since the electric railway was put in, from 15 and 20 cents a foot to 30 and 40 cents to \$2.00 and \$3.00 a foot. One real estate owner living near the reservoir valued his front-

age at 37 cents a foot before the railway was put in, and is showing a loss of 10 cents a foot off of 37 a foot for his entire estate. The extension of the road through to Newton Centre would increase the value of property holders along the street immensely, and with the width of the street as proposed the track would not interfere in any way with driving over the road, and the five cent fare to Boston would be very popular. Some action should be taken by our enterprising citizens to this end to look out for their thoroughfares, and then use their influence to have the road put through as speedily as possible. A road with the enterprise and push of the West End management will concede a great deal, and they are always ready to lay their plans and start their cars just as soon as can possibly be done after mutual arrangements have been completed.

—The musicale given by Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Haskell, Wednesday evening, was a very charming affair, and over two hundred guests were present in spite of the snow storm, which kept many guests from the other villages away. Col. and Mrs. Haskell are in charge of the large parlors. Mrs. Haskell wore a rich cardinal silk trimmed with steel passementerie, and many very handsome toilets were worn by the ladies present. After the guests had assembled, a fine musical program was given. The famous Eichberg quartet was present and their playing was a delight to all. The program consisted of twelve numbers and was very well received, varied. Mr. Geo. E. Stetson of Gloucester giving some delightful piano solos, playing with excellent taste and feeling. Mrs. D. A. White, who wore a beautiful costume of black and gold, was in excellent voice and sang with fine expression "Eternal Rest," Picolomini, and also sang the duet, "Dews of a Summer Night" by Buck, with Mr. H. R. Daniels, which was beautifully given. Mr. Daniels also sang alone Schilling's "Love Sorrow." The selections of the Eichberg quartet were all of a high order and were superbly given. At the close of the program, the dining room was open and an elegant reception served by Paxton. The dining room and parlors were decorated with beautiful cut flowers, roses, asparagus ferns, and juncos predominating, and the affair was one of the pleasantest social events given this season in Newton. Among the guests were the following: Rev. Lemuel C. Barnes, and Mrs. Barnes, President Alvah Hovey and his daughter, Mrs. John Gow, Prof. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. and Mrs. S. D. Whitemore, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Hanlin, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew F. Leatherbee, Mr. and Mrs. George Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton D. Loring, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Edmonds, Mr. and Mrs. Claxton Bray, Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, Messrs. Brewer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Mason, Mrs. Theodore Nickerson and Miss Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Thorpe, Miss Thorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Armstrong, Miss Thomas, the Misses Bassett, Mr. and Mrs. George Warren, Miss Warren, Mr. Frank T. Pople, Mr. Appleton Smith, Mr. and Mrs. George Heribert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Claffin, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. White, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Colburn, Mrs. Stephen A. Sylvester, Mr. William Young, Miss Young, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Walworth, Mr. and Mrs. Swain, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Stephen Haskell, Miss Hood, Miss Starkweather, Mr. and Mrs. Buck, Mr. Harry R. Daniels, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Sanborn, Miss Sanborn, Mr. Walter Sanborn, Miss Dunton, Mr. Robert S. Loring.

#### NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

—Farley rents pianos, Wash. st., Newton.

—The Monday Club will meet with Mrs. Denison next week.

—The next meeting of the Chautauqua will be with Mrs. J. F. C. Hyde.

—The Monday Club celebrated Long-fellow's birthday on Friday at Mrs. Strong's.

—Mr. J. B. Bragdon, who holds an important position in the Boston post office, is confined to his home by illness.

—List of letters remaining in the post office are as follows: Jno. Casey, Nellie Norton, Annie R. Smith, Mrs. Helen Story.

—Keep's "K" brand shirts in stock at 85 cents each are justly celebrated. Open back or front or both. 114 Tremont St., Boston.

—Mrs. K. M. Phipps gave an interesting talk on Womans' clubs in Newton before the Alumnae Association of Mt. Holyoke College in Boston, last Saturday.

—Rev. L. P. Frost of West Medway will exchange pulpits with Rev. Mr. Todd next Sunday, and will conduct the Methodist services at Stevens' Hall, morning and evening.

—The engine house at the Highlands will be furnished with a chemical engine and a hook and ladder outfit as soon as they can be made ready, which will probably be about June.

—The funeral of Mrs. Pufifer, relict of the late Mr. David Pufifer, whose death occurred on Friday last, took place at the Episcopal chapel on Monday. Burial at Newton Cemetery.

—Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brown of Walnut street will leave the Highlands on Saturday, and will go to Tennessee for a sojourn of several weeks. Mr. Brown has important business interests to attend to, and Mrs. Brown hopes the change may be of benefit to her health.

—The Highland Club have sent out invitation cards, extending the courtesies of their club house to their lady and gentleman friends for Tuesday evening, March 10th. The delay in issuing the invitations was unavoidable, but it is expected to be a full dress occasion. Club House at corner of Walnut and Centre streets.

—Mr. George Thompson of Gorham, N. H., who had been making a visit to his son, Mr. C. E. Thompson of Holyoke, street and also with his son, Mr. G. W. Thompson of Union Falls, after a short illness, died at the residence of the latter on Saturday morning. On Tuesday the remains were taken to Gorham for interment.

—Mr. Herbert J. Patterson of the Highlands was united in marriage to Miss Flora May Gleason on Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's parents at Everett. A beautiful floral design, "A Marriage Bell," was furnished by Fawkles the florist. The married couple will make a wedding trip to Washington, D. C., and on their return will reside for the present at Everett.

—The funeral service of the late Mr. B. F. Brown, whose death occurred last week at the Worcester Hospital for the insane, took place at his former home, at the residence of Mr. Leonard Bacon on Lincoln street on Sunday. A profusion of flowers and appropriate tributes were placed upon the coffin by the brothers and sisters of the deceased. Rev. Mr. Phipps conducted the funeral service and appropriate selections were rendered by a male quartet. The interment took place at Cambridge in the family lot.

—As the end of winter approaches, the question of an electric street railway from this place to Boston will again be agitated, and it seems the city might materially advance such a project if they could confer and come to some favorable agreement with officials of the West End Railway. The West End company are anxious to extend their tracks from the Chestnut Hill reservoir through Beacon street to Newton Centre, but wish to have a road street widened to 180 feet to conform with the plan as developed in Brookline, and they are willing, it is understood, to pay one half the expense of thus widening the street. If the city of Newton will bear the other half, the land damages along the street ought to be but very little if anything, as their land will be greatly increased in value by an extension of the West End road in this manner. The real estate value of the portion has increased in value since the electric railway was put in, from 15 and 20 cents a foot to 30 and 40 cents to \$2.00 and \$3.00 a foot. One real estate owner living near the reservoir valued his front-

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—The annual meeting of the Newton High School Association was held on Monday evening in Stewarts' Hall. In the absence of the president the meeting was called to order by the vice-president, Mr. Alexander Tyler. The secretary, Mr. J. F. Heckman, read his report for the past year. The chairman of the executive committee, Mr. E. R. Tarbell, presented a report of the association for the year past. The work of the association was mostly the setting out of shade trees, and building a fence for same, and the erection of the fountain at the junction of Walnut and Forest streets. The old board of officers were re-elected as follows: Pres., M. G. Crane; vice-pres., A. Tyler; executive committee, E. R. Tarbell, C. F. Johnson, D. Bates, Mrs. F. W. Mansfield, Mrs. C. F. Johnson, Mrs. J. F. Heckman; treasurer, S. D. Whittemore; secretary, J. F. Heckman.

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# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

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NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 13 1891.

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Refers to Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, and Dr.  
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Dr. D. E. BAKER,  
227 Walnut Street, Newtonville.  
Office Hours: 2 to 4 P. M., and evenings (except  
Tuesdays and Fridays), 7 to 9.  
Telephone, Newtonville, 26-4. 325

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Mrs. M. S. MUGRIDGE,  
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Shirts Made to Order!  
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Perfect Fit Guaranteed.  
Best Materials. First-Class Work.  
Superior Shirts, \$1.50. Best Dress Shirts, \$2 each.  
Will call on customers at such time and place  
as will suit their convenience.

Repairing is Done Neatly and Promptly.  
New Bossons, 60c.; Neckbands, 15c.; Wristbands,  
15c.; Cuffs, 30c.; Collars, 25c.; Centre  
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48 Badly fitting shirts made to fit well.

LATEST  
in  
BLACKS  
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BROWNS.

FRANK CHAMBERLAIN'S  
NOBBY SPRING HATS.

Wear Our \$3 Non Breakable Hat.

Fine Furnishings, Gloves, Canes, and Umbrellas.

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21

Moody Street Nursery  
C. D. FISKE, Proprietor.

WALTHAM, — MASS.

All orders promptly attended to.

NEW HOUSES.

The undersigned invites the attention of  
Persons intending to build in

NEWTON OR ELSEWHERE,

and is prepared to furnish Plans and Superin-

tenience. Careful attention given to Con-

veniences in Small Houses.

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MACHINE JOBBING AND REPAIRING.  
All Kinds of Machine Sharpening and Grinding.  
BICYCLE AND TRICYCLE REPAIRING A  
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A Large Lot of

First - Class - Furniture,

SECOND HAND,

and now is your time to get a Bargain.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.

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C. S. DECKER,

Custom Tailor

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NEWTON, — MASS.

The Greatest Novelty of the Age!!

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Cyclone Coffee Mill !!

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we can serve you. Call and see our new mill and  
try a pound of our fresh roasted Coffee.

COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.

DR. WILLIAM A. MOFFITT,  
CHIROPODIST,

7 Temple Place, Boston, Room 32.

Corns, Bunions and Ingrown Nails Removed  
without pain. All work guaranteed first class.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

18

BARCAIN SALE!

Misses and Children's goat and kid heeled  
boots, also Shop Worn Boots and Shoes,  
and all Wool Lined Goods, marked at prices to  
close them out, for the next 30 days.

A. J. GORDON,  
Warner's Block, — NEWTON.

DESKS,  
Chairs.  
Office Furniture.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
DERBY & KILMER DESK CO.  
SALESROOMS  
93 CAUSEWAY ST. BOSTON.

Derby & Kilmer Desk Co.

SALESROOMS

93 CAUSEWAY ST. BOSTON.

16-17



## NEWTON.

Amherst Glee and Banjo Clubs at Lasell  
Seminary, Friday, March 20.

Concerning shirts new and old, read  
Blackwell's ad. on this page.

Those who wish comfortable shoes  
should order a pair made by A. L. Rhind.

The Rev. George J. Prescott of Boston  
is to preach in Grace church on Sunday  
night.

Mr. F. W. Gafield takes possession of  
his handsome new house on Hunnewell  
avenue on Saturday.

Mr. R. Lord and Mrs. Geo. C. Lord and Miss  
M. E. Lord left Tuesday on a Raymond  
excursion for Mexico.

On another page will be found a full  
report of Rev. Mr. Hornbrook's remarks  
at Judge Pitman's funeral.

Maple Grove soap, the best white laundry  
soap in the market, makes wash day a  
pice. G. P. Atkins, agent for Newton.

Mr. Stephen Moore has been chosen  
chairman of the executive committee of the  
Baptist Sunday School Superintendent's  
Association.

Burnham & Davis have been awarded  
the contract for three apartment houses,  
for Mr. Jesse Terrill, to be built on the  
Back Bay district of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Calley of Park  
street were among the New Englanders  
registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington  
D. C., Sunday, March 1st.

Mr. Arthur Burnett, tenor, sang this  
week at Winthrop Hall, Dorchester, Wednesday  
evening, at Southboro, Thursday evening,  
and at Hopkinton, Friday evening.

One of the new style letter boxes has  
been placed at the corner of Hovey and  
Jewett streets, and the problem with those  
who visit it for the first time is how to get  
into them in.

A boy was born in Ward One this week  
who has three great-grandmothers living,  
besides the usual allowance of grand parents.  
The youngest great-grandmother is  
80 years old.

Rev. H. G. Spaulding, Rev. G. W.  
Shiloh, D. D., and Rev. Walcott Calkins,  
D. D., attended Judge Pitman's funeral  
services in the Channing church last Saturday  
morning.

The Newton Social Science Club will  
be addressed by Miss Beecher of Newtonville  
on Wednesday, March 18, at 10 a. m.  
at the residence of Mrs. A. Clinton Brack-  
ett, Sargent street.

There was a large attendance at the  
Mother's meeting in the Parish house of  
Grace church last Friday. Mrs. Bourne of  
Auburndale gave one of the Home Nursing  
lessons. It was greatly appreciated.

Mr. Henry Whitmore, formerly con-  
nected with the GRAPHIC and at present a  
special correspondent of the Boston Herald  
staff, has been writing a series of interest-  
ing illustrated articles in the Herald on  
Jamaica.

Several guns of the High School  
battalion, the property of the city of Newton,  
have been missing since the prize drill,  
Feb. 23rd, and any one having knowledge of  
them will please give notice to Adjutant on  
Jamaica.

The Newton Bazaar is preparing for  
Easter, and its windows have been very  
tastefully draped in pink and lavender,  
and a handsome exhibition of Easter  
cards, many of which are unusually attrac-  
tive.

The reeders in Grace church and also  
in the school, as well as the Bishop's chair,  
are draped in mourning for Bishop Padlock.  
The Bishop took a special delight in visit-  
ing Grace church where he was always  
welcomed.

Miss Clara L. Bowers has won many  
words of praise for her work in the quartet  
at the Channing church upon the occa-  
sion of Judge Pitman's funeral. She has a  
very clear soprano voice of good range  
and quality.

Mr. A. W. Rees, formerly with S. F.  
Atwood and now with Wellington Hovey,  
severs his connection with the latter to  
engage in the fish and vegetable business  
at Allston, Mass., where he is having a  
market fitted out.

Mr. J. Wallace Goodrich announces an  
organ recital to be given at Eliot church  
next Thursday evening, March 19, at eight  
o'clock. Mr. Goodrich will be assisted by  
Miss Elizabeth Hamlin, the former leading  
soprano of the Grace church choir.

The music in Grace church on Sunday  
night will be as follows:

"O Day of Light and Gladness," Processional  
The Magnificat, Barbers  
Nunc Dimittis, Barbers  
Bartoli, "Jesus Lover of My Soul," Barbers  
"Lead us Heavenly Father," Retrospective

The Rev. Geo. Buzelle held the atten-  
tion of a large congregation in Grace church  
last Sunday night as he narrated his ex-  
periences as a missionary in Idaho. Some  
parts of his description were very graphic  
and brought vividly before his hearers  
some of the kinds of life lived in that new  
section.

People who are fond of Gregorian  
music have an opportunity now of hearing  
a fine rendering of these old time melodies,  
the traditional music of the Christian  
church, as it is sometimes called. The  
choir of Grace church are singing the  
Gregorian at the Sunday services in Lent.

The bells of Grace church were silent  
last Saturday during the service of Lent.  
Pitman. When the Judge was first think-  
ing of buying a house in Newton he ex-  
pressed some fears lest living so near these  
bells they would become annoying, but he  
used to say later on that instead of being an  
annoyance they were a constant pleasure.

A. E. Bentley of Springfield, Ill., ar-  
rived in town on Tuesday and is visiting  
his brother, F. W. Bentley, 287 Washington  
street. Mr. Bentley has been connected  
with watch factories in Illinois since 1876,  
having been manager of the Illinois Watch  
Co. for the past six years. We understand  
that he is about to associate himself with  
the United States Watch Co., of Waltham,  
and will represent that company in the

—Mr. E. P. Burnham has placed in the  
window of the vacant store in Brackett's  
new block a spring fork, cushion-tired  
Victor, and also a model B. spring framed  
Swift. He also expects to add to the exhibi-  
tion next week, a Featherstone Pneumatic.  
He will be the Newton agent for these  
wheels this season and will also keep on  
hand a good line of boys' Safeties, worth  
from \$25 upwards.

The Newton Bicycle club met Wednes-  
day evening at Hotel Clarendon, Boston,  
and after a dinner an officer was elected for

the coming year as follows: president,  
Geo. H. Hastings; vice-president, L. E.  
Morgan; secretary, W. W. Stahl; treasurer,  
E. S. Martin; capt., F. S. Wilson; 1st  
lieutenant, F. H. Loveland; 2nd lieutenant,  
E. P. Burnham; Freedom Morris, H.  
Fuller, A. A. Glines. A committee was  
also appointed to make arrangements for  
the annual dinner on April 11th.

The Channing social party at Armory  
Hall last evening, was very successful and  
the arrangements were perfectly carried out,  
under the very efficient management  
of Mrs. W. W. Stahl. Cole's orchestra  
furnished music and supper was served by  
James of Waltham. The matrons were  
Mrs. Francis B. Hornbrook, Mrs. Herbert  
Sawyer, Mrs. H. C. Hardon and Mrs. W.  
Lowell. The floor managers were  
Messrs. H. H. Soule, Jr., Joshua Baker  
Jr., W. F. Soule, John Arnold and Harold  
Hutchinson. There was a large attendance,  
although the storm kept many away who  
had bought tickets. Among the out of town  
guests were a large party from Allston.

The Highway Committee awarded the  
contracts for crushed stone, yesterday,  
having received the following bids,  
based on a two year's contract:

P. McDonald, 99 64-100 cents per ton.  
T. Sturt & Son, 99 18-100 " " "  
W. H. Magie, 79 98-100 " " "  
C. H. Hale, 65 61-100 " " "

The contract was awarded by the terms  
of the advertisement to the lowest bidder,  
Chas. H. Hale, and he will furnish  
crushed stone to the city for the next  
two years.

The price 65 61 cents per ton is the  
equivalent of 80 cents per yard. Last  
year the crushed stone cost \$1.58 per  
yard and some 20,000 yards were fur-  
nished.

For the next two years the city will  
save 78 cents on every ton, or \$15,000 per  
year, which amount will thus be available  
for repairing and improving the  
streets, and the effects of such a sum  
will be seen in the employment of more  
men on the highways and in better  
streets throughout the city.

Newton now will get its crushed stone  
as cheaply as any other city in this vicinity  
and the carrying out of such business  
like methods on the highways will be  
something that all citizens can appreciate.  
Our streets cost a heavy sum but  
if we get the full worth of the money  
expended no one will complain.

## The Sewerage Question.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:—  
Feeling in common with other citizens  
an interest in the Sewerage Question, and  
thinking that a free interchange of opinion  
will best promote a wise solution of the  
points involved, I venture to put in a  
brief form some general considerations  
which commend themselves to me and  
which coincide mainly with the views of  
Mr. Langford.

Every citizen is interested in the good  
sanitary condition of the whole city.  
What promotes this, may prove a safeguard  
against local or epidemic disease, and is  
therefore a matter that concerns  
every family and every individual in the  
city. A low death rate and a high aver-  
age of health have an important bearing  
on the general prosperity of the city, be-  
cause they attract population. Increased  
population raises the value of real estate,  
and tends to lower the tax rate, and thus  
benefits, alike those who do, and those  
who do not own real estate. It gives in-  
creased activity to business of all kinds  
and more employment to labor. Therefore  
every citizen should bear a share in a  
common burden that grows out of a  
common need and is productive of common

## JUDGE PITMAN'S FUNERAL.

LARGE ATTENDANCE OF PROMINENT MEN AT THE SERVICES.

The funeral of Judge Pitman, the late senior justice of the superior court, took place from the Channing Unitarian church, last Saturday morning. There was a large attendance at the services, including many of the justices of the supreme and superior courts, representatives of the bar and many prominent citizens.

Among the many floral tributes was a beautiful wreath of roses and violets from the Browning Club of Boston, of which he was a member.

Among those present were Chief Justice Mason, Justices Allen and Lathrop of the supreme court, Justices Blodgett, Bond, Hammond, Dunbar, Braley, Thompson, Aldrich and Bishop of the superior court, Attorney-General Pillsbury, United States Commissioner Hallatt, Judge John C. Kennedy of the Newton municipal court; Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., Mr. W. H. Partridge, Farman Lincoln and L. L. Roberts of the Prohibition state central committee; Gen. Corcoran of Gov. Russell's staff, Mr. W. P. Cook, messenger of the superior court; Messrs. Edward A. Willard, Henry C. Messerve and Daniel W. Bullard, assistant clerks of the superior court; Mr. Theodore C. Hurd, clerk of the Middlesex court; Sheriff Herrick, Representative Ensign, Rev. J. B. Gould, Messrs. Dana Estes, Francis Murdock, Warren P. Tyler and ex-Gov. Cladon. The bar was represented by Messrs. L. S. Dabney, Thomas Weston, John B. Goodrich, C. S. Davis and others.

The services were opened at 11:30 o'clock with singing by a mixed quartet, comprising Miss Clara Bowers, soprano; Miss Drake, contralto; Mr. Arthur Burnett, tenor; Mr. G. H. Remond of the Ruggles street quartet, bass. After the rendition of an appropriate hymn, selections from the scriptures were read by Rev. F. B. Hornbrook, pastor of the church, followed by singing by the quartet and the eulogy by Rev. Mr. Hornbrook, who said:

As we wait here to pay our tribute of respect and love to the one whose taking away makes our heart sad, it is well for us that we try to bring together in one view some of the characteristics of our friend which made his presence so dear and which makes his departure from us one of sadness. It is of course difficult to analyze any life, describe all that is characteristic of it or all the elements of which it is composed. Below all our insight, below all that even the knowledge of a loving heart can gain, there is always that which eludes us in our attempt to describe a human soul. And yet there are characteristics which stand out so prominently in the life of our friend that I think it is fitting for us for a few moments to dwell upon them.

It seems to me the first characteristic of Judge Pitman was that he was a man of principle, a man, too, whose principles were not worn for the day, were not put on for the purpose of catching the tribute of the popular breath, but belonged to the very constitution of his nature. His principles were like the iron in his blood. You could not separate the man from them. Wherever he went there they were with him, and whenever the occasion called he testified to them. No doubt he had his ambitions, as every man has who is conscious of the strength that is in him and of the work that he can do in God's world. But all his ambitions, great as they were, were subordinated to his allegiance to principle. Men might come and go, honors might pass him by or not, but still he would be true to the eternal pillars of truth that stand down upon his pure nature.

And he not only was true to his principles, not only stood by them when others failed, but he believed that the principles that appealed to what was best in his nature were the principles that ought to prevail. The spirit of his life seemed always to be, not that which thinks of the triumph of the time, but that which thinks of the triumph which underlies the trusty triumphs of all times. He believes in his soul that what ought to be will be. And so, from the beginning to the end, his life was a triumphant testimony to the principles that he held. No one ever knew him to flinch for a moment. No one ever knew him to swerve from the course which seemed to him true, even for the greatest ambitions of earthly life. He was simply true to what he saw from the beginning to the end. At the beginning of his life, when he began to think he was one of that noble band who testified against one of the greatest evils that this nation has ever seen, and it was given to him to see of the travail of his soul and to be made to feel sure that wherever principle comes in conflict with expedience, principle at last must win the day. So through his later years, in spite of separation from friends, in spite of obloquy, in spite of derision, in spite of the sacrifice of cherished honors, he stood firmly in defense of temperance in this state. Others might yield, others might equivocate, others might falter for the day, but he was simply true to what he believed; and so he is the honor which belongs to a man who is true to the principles that God has made clear to him.

And I think if he was true to principle in this way, it was largely owing to the fact of the Christian temper of the man. Sometimes a man of principle bases that allegiance to principle upon something that is external or something that does not belong to the deeper spirit of Christianity. But Judge Pitman was not only a man of principle, but he was a man of principle because he was a Christian. I have never known a man who entered so deeply into all that was most vital in the Christian spirit. He loved to think about the great things that cluster around the Christian life. From beginning to end he was true to the Christian faith which was the glad portion of his home. He was brought up amid religious associations in the communion with a father who himself was deeply religious; and through all the changes of opinion in his life he was true to what was most vital in the teachings and in the life of that home. In his own experience he reminds one of the remark of John Wesley, when some one said of a relative of his who had gone into another communion, "He has changed his religion, the great-hearted, deep-minded man said, 'No, he has not changed his religion; he has changed his opinion.' And so it was with our friend; all his changes of opinion, whatever they might be, were simply manifestations of the different ways in which the Christian spirit was interpreted.

He loved to dwell upon the harmonies in Christianity. He cared very little about speculative ideas, very little about the criticism of our day, but he cared very much to enter into the heart of what was deepest in the New Testament record and to think and to study the writings of those who loved to speak of religious things. Thomas Arnold and Frederic Robertson and Maurice and Channing were the men whom in his early days he studied so faithfully that they became part of his intellectual and spiritual inheritance. His was a Christianity that was as deep as the Christian experience. His was a Christianity that was as broad and tolerant as the love of him who inspired it.

Another characteristic of our friend was that he had breadth of interest and breadth of sympathy. Sometimes in the course of a life, men are so eager to win success in their business or in their profession or in whatever line of life they undertake, that they seem to grow oblivious to all that lies beyond their particular course. They seem not only to forget but to lose sympathy with any movement of the human spirit in any other direction. And our friend might well have been pardoned if this had been the case with him. He was an honest student of the law; he desired and obtained success in his chosen profession. He was an honest advocate of great moral reforms; every benevolent, every moral idea appealed to him. He worked hard in the direction of his own profession and in the direction of the reforms that were dear to him. And yet these were only part of his life. His devotion to them did not make him ignorant of what lay beyond them. Although his heart was ever true to his profession and to the great ideal purposes of his life, it was also in full sympathy to the end with all the movements of the human spirit. His was a love of a comprehensive culture. There are very few men who, in the midst of a busy profession, and feeling the weight of moral duty so strongly as he did, will devote the remnant of time that are allotted to them to reading all that is best so that they may gain a fair and just opinion of a religion other than their own, like Buddhism. And yet it is only within a few months and amid all his cares that that work was faithfully done. And there are few men to whom poetry appeals in the end as it does in the beginning. It is natural for the young to be stirred by the breath of poetry; and so in his college years Judge Pitman was an affectionate reader of all that was best in the poetry of his time. I think I know no man who knew more hymns, who knew more of what was best and choicest in our English speech than he.

The visitors came flushed with victory and put up a game, the home players, however, giving them a surprise by their good work. At the close of the first string, the Athletics led by only 10 pins. In the second string the lead was increased to 28 pins. In the third and final string of the match the Woodland Park bowlers turned the tables and won the match by 26 pins.

Keith made a wonderful spare in the last string, knocking down the two corner pins. Dole also made a very good shot, taking a spare on a difficult three-pin combination.

Raymond was high roller, with a total of 530, and Pearson and Goodnow came next, each knocking down 513 pins. The highest 10-frame score, 185, was made by Pearson of the home team. The match was practically undecided until the eighth frame on the third string, a few spares and strikes by the home players settling the contest. The friends of the Woodland Parks made the raters ring at the conclusion of the game, which was undoubtedly one of the closest and most exciting of the series.

The summary:

WOODLAND PARKS.		1st	2d	3d	Totals.
Bowler.	String.	String.	String.	String.	
Long.	182	180	180	180	740
Pearson.	185	184	184	184	751
Keith.	131	127	141	141	499
Dole.	153	153	170	170	476
Raymond.	183	174	173	173	539
Totals.	834	761	796	796	2391

FOLLETT—RICHARDS MATCH.

Capt. W. J. Follett and Mr. J. L. Richards, members of the Newton Interclub bowling team, rolled the first half of a 10-string match at Newtonville last Friday evening, for the challenge trophy—a beautiful oak half clock. It has been won twice by Capt. Follett, and will become his property if he succeeds in beating all comers until June next.

Follett was in good form, and bowled a very effective ball. His opponent, who is conceded to be one of the best bowlers in the amateur league, was a trifle nervous, and failed to do himself justice.

The result of five strings gave Follett 208, 170, 162, 161, 137—838; Richards, 138, 144, 141, 154, 139—706. Follett's lead for the first half is 132 pins. The second half of the contest was rolled Tuesday evening.

Follett made 167, 172, 160, 180, 150—838; Richards, 133, 150, 171, 174, 160—707.

Follett's total for the 10 strings was 1676; Richards' 1503. Follett's average was 167.610; Richards' 150.310. The contest attracted a large number of spectators, including many ladies.

Teams 6 and 2 played game in the Newton club bowling tournament Monday evening.

The feature of the contest was the bowling of Richards, who made a 10-frame score of 190 and a two-string total of 360.

Team 6 won the match by 39 pins. The summary:

TEAM SIX.		First	Second	Totals.
Bowler.	String.	String.	String.	
Shirley.	144	152	152	296
Hawley.	130	113	113	232
Barker.	131	130	130	261
Bailey.	131	165	165	296
Hopkins.	122	104	104	228
Totals.	667	664	664	1331

TEAM TWO.

Richards.

Fremont.

Moore.

Grigg.

Buswell.

Totals.

646

646

1292

Memorial Volumes.

Vol. That the sincere thanks of Charles Ward Post 62, G. A. R., are hereby extended to the gentlemen who so generously presented the set of Memorial Volumes to the Post, thereby enabling its members to record their services in war, and to have the same preserved for the information of future generations.

Vol. That this resolution together with the letter of presentation written by Hon. Wm. Clafin representing himself and the following named be printed in the Newton papers:

Boston, Feb. 19th, 1891.

Commander Charles W. Sweetland,  
My dear Sir:—Recognizing the patriotic services, the personal sacrifices and sublime devotion to duty shown by the members of Charles Ward Post No. 62, of the Grand Army of the Republic, the undersigned in behalf of the donors present two books which are to contain their personal war sketches, as related by themselves, or their friends, of the part which they took in the great conflict for the unity and freedom of the nation.

Though much of priceless value has been lost to relatives and the public, by the delay in gathering the narratives of the soldiers in durable form, yet there is much left, that will in the future deeply interest their descendants, and all who study the history of the mighty struggle.

No one should be forgotten, no matter how subordinate the position he held or how short his service, if he was really at the front. The great general whom the

remains were taken to New Bedford for interment.

Archibald—You are related to her by marriage, are you not?

Frigid—No; I'm her brother by re-

fusal.—[Puck.]

## AMATEUR INTERCLUB BOWLING.

ARLINGTON BADLY BEATEN IN CHELSEA.

The bowling in the Amateur Interclub league last Friday evening between the Arlington and the Review clubs, on the alleys of the latter, resulted in a decided victory for the Reviews.

The Arlingtons were beaten 159 pins—their worst defeat of the season. The summary:

ARLINGTON.		First	Second	Third	Totals.
Bowler.	String.	String.	String.	String.	
Stevens.	132	153	131	150	439
Shepard.	130	148	172	149	439
Whitemore.	153	116	140	140	408
Hill.	108	146	113	137	367
Flaniers.	133	133	135	140	404
Totals.	655	716	677	702	2207

REVIEW.

for the donors.

Donors, E. B. Haskell, Joseph N.

Bacon, George Hyde, Chas. E. Billings,

John Ward, George S. Bullens, George

Gould.

Totals.

699 796 712 702

2207

WOODLAND PARK WINS.

A very interesting game in the series

for the championship was played on the

Woodland Park Hotel alleys, last Friday

evening, between the Boston Athletic

Association and Woodland Park teams.

It attracted the usual number of spectators, including many ladies, who watched

the progress of the match with no small

degree of interest.

The visitors came flushed with victory

and put up a game, the home players

however, giving them a surprise by their

good work.

At the close of the first string, the

Boston team led by only 10 pins.

Keith made a wonderful spare in the

**NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.**  
The Tariff is a Tax.

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff, is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms, and communications of every kind, whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

Judge Lawrence of Ohio, the attorney and chief man of the Ohio Wool-Growers' Association, recently wrote a letter of seven columns to the Boston Journal of Commerce in reply to the address of the Wool-Consumers' Association, and also in reply to the bulletins of the Wool-Manufacturers' Association. The reply consisted for the most part in a reiteration of the threat that if by any means wool should be admitted free of duty, the wool-growers would break down the tariff on woolen goods without the least hesitation, compunction, or delay. Mixed up with this dire threat was an argument to show that this result would destroy the protective system and bring ruin upon the country. Logically, therefore, the wool-growers, with Lawrence at their head, were prepared and fully resolved to bring ruin upon the country if one particular article of commerce should be put upon the free list. The privilege of bringing ruin upon the country without subjecting one's self to opprobrium is limited strictly to those who enjoy tariff protection. All other persons who are found brandishing torches, crying havoc, and letting slip the dogs of war are enemies of their country, if not enemies of the human race.

HOME OF THE CLUB

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## Nellie Lewis Carnation.

The latest and one of the best novelties for 1891 is an elegant Carnation, growing on long stems, a free bloomer with large flowers, of an exquisite shade of pink, something entirely different from anything in Carnations. This flower is destined to become a great favorite among florists, as the ladies prize it very highly for corsage bouquets and decorative purposes generally. The endorsement of the old firm of James Vick, Rochester, N. Y., who introduce this plant, is enough to assure the public that it is all they claim for it. The price is only 50 cents each, three for \$1.25, six for \$2.25, doz. \$4.00; but a better way would be to send 10 cents for Vick's Floral Guide and the 10 cents can be deducted from the first order forwarded for seeds.

## He told the Truth.

I was troubled with Liver Complaint for years, and I suffered terribly. Lake, the druggist advised me to take Sulphur Bitters. I took three bottles and now I am a well man.—L. Fennier, Waterbury, Conn.

## HIGHLAND CLUB'S NEW HOME.

MANY GUESTS AT THE RECEPTION TUESDAY EVENING.

The Highland Club house, corner of Walnut and Centre streets, Newton Highlands, was formally thrown open to the public Tuesday evening upon the occasion of a reception given by its officers to members and their wives and a large company of invited guests.

Over 500 invitations were issued, and the parlors and reception rooms were

filled with representative society people from the Newtons and vicinity.

President Elliot J. Hyde and vice-presidents Dr. L. S. Eaton and H. W. Taylor received with their wives.

Mrs. Hyde was attired in an old rose brocade, and carried tea roses. Mrs. Taylor wore black and gold brocade and lace with yellow carnations. Mrs. Eaton wore a pale blue silk with lace garniture, and carried a bouquet of red carnations.

The rooms were tastefully decorated with potted plants, trailing vines and choice flowers, and during the evening a fine program of instrumental selections was rendered by the Germania orchestra.

The guests were presented to the receiving party by a corps of ushers, comprising Messrs. John Horner, F. C. Hyde, F. R. Moore, W. C. Nickerson and G. H. Bryant.

Some elegant costumes were worn by the ladies, and the occasion will long be remembered as one of the pleasantest events in Newton society circles. The usual social features were enjoyed, and a collation served in the pretty and cosy dining hall.

The Highland Club starts off under the most favorable auspices. Its membership includes many of the leading young business men and representative citizens of the south side section of the city, and its opportunities for future growth seems assured in a community which is developing rapidly and which offers many advantages as a place of residence. The new club will follow the lines of similar social organizations in Newton, primarily furnishing pleasant place for meetings and entertainment, with the usual accommodations of the country clubhouse. The present

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## Now, Give Attention

To the purification of your blood, for at no season is the body so susceptible to the benefits to be derived from a good medicine, as in March, April and May. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the people's favorite spring medicine. It stands unequalled for purifying the blood, curing scrofula, and rheumatism, and in all cases of disease requiring nerve tonic, strengthening and invigorating the whole body, as well as checking the progress of acute and chronic disease, and restoring the affected parts to a natural, healthy condition. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla for your "spring medicine," do so this season.

## The Best Results.

Every ingredient employed in producing Hood's Sarsaparilla is strictly pure, and is the best of its kind it is possible to buy. All the roots and herbs are carefully selected, personally examined, and only the best retained. So that from the time of purchase until Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared, everything is carefully watched with a view to attaining the best result. Why don't you try it?

**Cancer can be Cured, and by Dr. James M. Neoleman, Jr., 25 Court St., Boston, Mass.**

Boston, Aug. 26, 1890.

Dr. Solomon has cured cancer on my lip of seven years' standing, it was cut out twice, and by what call eminent surgeons, at intervals, of six years, after being cut out each time I knew by the feeling it was still there, and it would be now if I had not been so fortunate as to have Dr. Solomon treat it, he did it without any cutting. I would urge those afflicted with cancer not delay, but go to once and be cured permanently as I have done. My dear Doctor I thank from the bottom of my heart,

JOHN HALLAHAN,

78 Charlestown Street.

That brassy ringing cough means a croupy night. Give Johnson's Anodyne Liniment.

If you decide from what you have heard or read, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute instead.

It won't cost you one-half as much. Do not delay. Send three two-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kauffmann's great work, fine colored plates from life, on disease, its causes and home cure. Address, A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

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EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 238-2.

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afternoons, and is for sale at all News Stands in  
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communications cannot be returned by mail  
unless stamps are enclosed.

GLENWYNN TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

## NEXT TUESDAY'S HEARING.

The hearing on the sewer assessments  
next Tuesday evening will be of great  
importance and ought to attract large  
numbers of interested hearers. The  
plan set forth by Prof. Langford at the  
previous hearing, and which was endorsed by the committee of West Newton  
citizens, will come up for discussion,  
and it is hardly necessary to add that no  
change will be made in the plan already  
adopted unless public sentiment appears  
to be strongly in favor of such action.In this issue will be found several letters  
in favor of the change, and also a  
call signed by prominent citizens, urging  
all who consider the plan has been  
adopted to be unjust and inequitable,  
to be present and make their sentiments  
known.The City Council will listen to the  
wishes of the citizens, but they can hardly  
be expected to amend the present  
plan, unless the sentiment in favor of a  
change is so strong as to make such  
action expedient. The matter is such an  
important one and involves so many  
thousands of dollars, that it is of the  
greatest importance that the fairest pos-  
sible plan be adopted, and even then  
there will be enough of hardship and un-  
fairness about it, which will press heavily  
upon those least able to bear it.Sewerage is a public necessity, but the  
cost of it should be assessed according  
to the benefits conferred, and it is rather  
remarkable that the most active oppo-  
nents to the plan of assessing all land  
alike, are the owners of the high-priced  
estates, whose assessments would be in-  
creased by the change. They evidently  
do not wish to enjoy any benefits which  
would be gained at the expense of those  
who could not afford to be taxed more  
than their fair proportion of the cost of  
such benefits, and it is gratifying that  
such a desire for fairness and equity  
exists in Newton.The first plan was adopted because  
there seemed to be nothing better, but  
those who have carefully studied the  
plan presented at the hearing of two  
weeks ago, think that a much better and  
fairer way has been found, and all they  
ask is to have it fully and intelligently  
discussed, feeling sure that the city  
council are willing to learn, and if a  
change seems desirable, that they will  
pass such amendments as are necessary.

## MR. ELDER'S ARGUMENT.

We give in this issue the closing argu-  
ment of Mr. Elder, the counsel for the  
petitioners who want Morse field re-  
stored to Newton, and it presents the  
case with so much force, that it is worthy  
of careful reading. The petitioners have  
certainly made out a stronger case this  
year than ever before, and it has also  
been very wisely managed. No unpre-  
judiced or fair minded person can read  
the summing up of the several hearings  
without seeing the justice of the peti-  
tioners' claims, and the great benefit  
that would accrue to the territory by  
being restored to Newton, to which it nat-  
urally belongs.The agitation in favor of annexation  
has now gone on for so many years that  
the original petitioners have passed away  
and a new generation taken their place,  
and it will evidently continue until suc-  
cess is reached. Nothing is ever settled  
until it is settled right, and any who have  
looked into this case can see that its des-  
tiny is to belong to Newton, either now  
or at some future time. Here on one  
side of the line, in Newton, the land is  
all built up, and it is difficult to find any  
vacant land within easy walking dis-  
tance of Newton depot, and the land  
that is vacant is held at from 25 cents a  
foot upwards. Yet over the line, within  
five minutes walk of the railroad station,  
is plenty of land which can not be sold  
at 15 cents a foot, although it has been  
in the market for years, and is admirably  
situated for buildings. If annexed, it is  
believed with good reason that this land  
would be rapidly bought up at an in-  
crease on the price now asked, and the  
whole territory developed. It is no won-  
der that the property owners are eager  
for annexation. The legislative commit-  
tee have with possibly one exception  
been very impartial at the hearings this  
year, and have evidently sought to get an  
intelligent idea of the situation. This  
gives good reasons for hope, and the re-  
port they are to make is anticipated with  
a great deal of interest, on both sides of  
the river. Watertown would hardly feel  
the loss of the territory, as its valuation  
makes a very small figure by the side of  
the valuation of the town itself, and this  
territory once got rid of Watertown  
would have leisure to attend to the manyneeded improvements that ought to be  
made on the north side of the river, in  
order to place it in the position that such  
a wealthy town should occupy.

## THE STONE INSTITUTE.

Newton may in the near future have  
an Old People's Home, as by the will of  
the late Joseph L. Stone of West Newton,  
his property, after the payment of  
certain legacies, is left as his will directs,  
for the erection of one or more buildings,  
as a home or homes for aged and re-  
spectable men and women, in indigent  
circumstances, and also to the formation  
of a fund for the support of such a  
home. It is to be called "The Stone In-  
stitute," and the will expresses the  
desire that one half of the fund shall be  
expended for the land and buildings, and  
the remainder to be invested as a fund,  
and the hope is expressed that other  
benevolent people in Newton will con-  
tribute to the same object. The two  
years allowed for the settlement of the  
estate has about half expired, and there  
now appears to be available for the pur-  
pose above described, about \$68,000.As there is now no Old People's Home in  
Newton, although most cities of the  
same size are supplied with such a  
worthy and necessary charity, it is hoped  
that the "Stone Institute" will be built  
in accordance with the founder's wishes,  
and a fund raised sufficient to make it a  
useful and self-supporting charity.The amount from the Stone estate  
would make a very good beginning, and  
perhaps other benevolent people would  
become interested and assist in raising a  
sufficient sum to allow of the plan being  
adopted and the Home started. Every  
city needs such a place, where aged  
people can be made comfortable in their  
declining years.THE BOSTON JOURNAL has been laboring  
for months to convince its readers  
that high duties do not raise prices and  
that therefore the McKinley bill had no  
effect on the cost of living. It now  
turns round and claims that taking the  
duty off sugar will lower the price by  
just the amount of the duty. Its reasoning  
is that when you put on a duty the  
price is not affected, but when you take  
it off again the price is lowered by just  
the amount of the duty. But one could  
hardly expect a defender of the McKinley  
bill to be consistent, and most Republi-  
cans condemned the whole thing long  
ago. There has been great deal said  
about the reduction that will come in  
the price of sugar on the first of April,  
but the Sugar Trust had its lobbyists at  
Washington when the bill was framed,  
and it would certainly be a curious thing  
if they failed to properly look after the  
interests of their employers. Time only  
will tell how much of a deduction there  
will be, but there seems to be no question  
that the whole country will be taxed to  
pay a bounty to the sugar growers of  
Louisiana. But if home industries and  
manufacturers are to be unduly favored,  
sugar is certainly the cheapest way of  
doing it.THE Brookline Chronicle has a very  
sensible article on the "political fencing"  
in our general court, which consumed so  
much time last year and has been re-  
newed again. It wants to know why the  
majority party should oppose a measure  
in which it heartily believes, simply be-  
cause it happens to be proposed by a  
Democrat. Such petty tactics are only  
worthy of very small politicians, and the  
Chronicle very pertinently says:"The great public will not look with  
fear upon a line of procedure which  
places the making of political capital  
ahead of the business of the state. His  
constituents will expect of each legislator  
that he will use his influence in favor  
of the good and in opposition to the bad,  
no matter by whom it is proposed. The  
voters will sooner or later become restive  
under this political fencing and demand  
that it be stopped. These remarks apply  
as well to the members of one party as  
of another. It is the majority which al-  
ways holds the power which is to blame  
in the matter. The mistake is in sup-  
posing that political capital thus made  
works for the party's good. The  
fearness which accords to your opponent a  
recognition of his good deeds in the  
same degree that it criticizes him for his  
bad ones, will work a greater good than  
this continual fencing having for its ob-  
ject the placing of your opponent in a  
weak position."The total appropriations of the last  
Congress have now been figured up to  
be \$1,006,270,471, which exceeds the  
average of the eight previous Congresses  
by some three hundred millions. But  
economy in national expenditures was  
held up to ridicule by the leaders of the  
last Congress and the people will now  
have to foot the bills.There are 76 abandoned farms in  
Middlesex county, while Worcester county  
has 344. It is curious that many of  
these abandoned farms are within two  
or three hours ride from Boston, although  
the great majority of abandoned  
farms are in the western half of the  
state.

## Newton Savings Bank.

Among the Newton corporations there  
is none that takes higher rank than the  
old Newton Savings Bank, which was  
organized sixty years ago by the best  
men of that time. It has deposits and  
assets of about two million dollars and  
pays 2 per cent dividends every six  
months. Its growth has been remark-  
able and it was never more prosperous  
than at the present time. It will be seen  
in its advertisement in another column,  
that it is in most excellent hands, the  
names of its officers being a strong  
guarantee of wise management. Those  
intending to deposit before April first at  
which time money deposited will begin  
to draw interest should lose no time and  
so avoid the rush that is sure to come at  
the end of the year. The enrollment at date  
is 223 boys, 284 girls, total 507.Several guns of the High school bat-  
talion, the property of the city of Newton,  
have been missing since the prize  
drill, Feb. 23d, and any one having  
knowledge of them will please give  
notice to Adjutant Greene.

## To the Tax Payers of Newton.

All tax payers of Newton opposed to  
the method of assessment as embodied in  
the present Sewerage Ordinance, are  
earnestly requested to attend the public  
hearing at the City Hall, next Tuesday  
evening, March 17, at 8 o'clock.JOHN W. CARTER,  
MARCUS MORTON,  
NATH'L T. ALLEN,  
T. B. FITZ,  
CHAS. W. SHEPARD,  
HENRY F. KING,  
Committee of Ward Three.White's Automatic  
fire alarm is something that all should  
inspect, and see it practically tested. F.  
H. Whipple, 1472 Washington street,  
Boston, is sole agent. Correspondence  
solicit.A great many Newton people heat  
their houses by the Trask hot water sys-  
tem, and find it perfectly satisfactory, as  
it keeps every room comfortable.

## Sewer Assessments.

To the Editor of the GRAPHIC:  
Mr. Langford's plan submitted at the  
hearing March 2nd., has, by some, been  
criticized as too complicated, but careful  
reading of his remarks as published in  
the local papers shows the following  
points which seem simple enough, and, to  
me, more equitable than the ordinance as  
now enacted.First. Equity demands that the city  
shall extend the metropolitan system so  
that all sections of the city can connect  
therewith, and the cost thereof" be paid  
by the general tax levy.Second. The local sewers should be  
paid for by abutting estates, and the proportion  
be divided in accordance with relative value and not, as by present  
ordinance, ignoring all differences in value  
of lands.Third. Assuming the factors of 30 per  
cent per front foot and 35 per cent per  
square foot of area to be correct, then  
the balance or 25-100 of the whole cost, and its sum  
will be found to equal 7.56-100  
cents for each front foot of land valued  
at 10 cents per square foot where the  
depth is 180 feet. Valuation factors of land  
of greater or less value per square  
foot can readily be reckoned from this  
basis.Fourth. The revenues received by the  
city from new streets opened and sewer'd  
in the future and the proposed \$25 en-  
trance fee for each connection with a  
sewer will eventually reimburse the city  
for its outlays and "bring a yearly sur-  
plus."Whatever improves the health of a  
part of the city benefits the whole. Why,  
therefore, should not every citizen  
whether on the line of sewers or not,  
bear a share of the expense of this great  
improvement through the general tax  
levy? Granting this, should not the city  
bear at least the cost of the trunk sewers,  
which must necessarily be built large  
enough not only for the present but for  
the future wants of the city when land  
now undeveloped will be built upon? It  
seems as though every equitably minded  
citizen must agree upon this point, and  
should consider it his duty to attend the  
hearing at the City Hall next Tuesday  
evening to protest by his presence if not  
by his voice against the inequitable provisions  
of the present ordinance.

HENRY F. KING.

## High School Notes.

A gathering of the teachers and principals  
of Middlesex county was held last  
Saturday at the Crawford House, Boston.  
The object was to form a club which  
should be composed of those who are  
busily engaged in teaching in this county.  
The aim is to be better acquainted and  
benefited by the discussion of the many  
vital educational questions that are being  
presented. A reception was first held and  
the following officers were elected:  
President, Mr. W. R. Butler of the Reading  
High school; vice-president, Mr. S.  
Warren Davis of this school; secretary,  
Miss O. A. Prescott of the Reading High  
school. After the dinner at 1 o'clock, an  
interesting discussion followed upon the  
topic "Methods of Keeping Pupils up to  
Their Work." Among the speakers was  
Miss Davis of this school.The Boston Athletic Association bowling  
team won another game Wednesday  
evening on the home alleys, defeating the  
Casinos. The detailed scores:

		1st	2nd	3d	Total
Bowler.	String.	String.	String.	String.	
Smith.....	177	189	174	510	
Goodnow.....	158	146	166	470	
Richards.....	137	150	144	431	
Lodge.....	198	181	160	538	
Wood.....	148	161	181	490	
					2,70
Totals.....	818	827	825		
					2,70

CANTON, 2271; CHELSEA, 2212.

The Chelsea and Newton teams played at  
Newtonville Wednesday evening. The  
home players put up an indifferent game.The Chelsea bowlers, with the exception  
of Scannell, found the alleys hard  
ones for big scores, but kept pretty close  
to the home players, and were defeated  
by 50 pins. Scannell made a three-string  
total of 532.Follett made the best three-string  
score for the Newtons, his total figuring  
493. The summaries:

		1st	2nd	3d	Total
Bowler.	String.	String.	String.	String.	
Follett.....	188	129	176	493	
Brown.....	147	139	114	400	
Tapley.....	137	139	122	446	
Savage.....	134	177	151	462	
Richards.....	142	141	167	440	
					2,21
Totals.....	777	775	718		
					2,21

CHELSEA.

Scannell..... 165 165 182 532

Sullivan..... 134 126 147 407

Morgan..... 132 132 141 415

Hinckley..... 148 109 152 389

Gould..... 162 139 138 439

Totals..... 771 698 743 2,212

NEWTON.

FOLLETT..... 165 165 182 532

BROWN..... 147 139 114 400

TAPLEY..... 137 139 122 446

SAVAGE..... 134 177 151 462

RICHARDS..... 142 141 167 440

Totals..... 777 775 718 2,211

## NEWTONVILLE.

—C. Farley, Tuner, 433 Wash. st. Newton  
—Mr. Joseph W. Stover was in town  
Wednesday.

—A new ice company is about to be organized here.

—Miss Maud Lewis is visiting Mr. Erastus Gott.

—Capt. Higgins is expected home from Denver, March 17.

—Miss Blanch Pierce has returned from Binghamton, N. Y.

—Congratulations for Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Chase. It is a girl.

—Mr. Arthur Jones and Mr. C. S. Crain have gone to the Bermudas.

—Mrs. Mary Martin is confined to her room with nervous trouble.

—Harry Decatur has gone West on a three month's business trip.

—Amherst Glee and Banjo Clubs at Lasell Seminary, Friday, March 20.

—Mrs. Geo. Elliot is greatly improved in health and able to be out again.

—See advertisement of furniture at private sale, in business notices.

—The mystery of the rubber boot is solved. It fell into a fire bucket.

—Miss Linda Hill has returned from a three months visit to LeRoy, N. Y.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bailey are receiving congratulations. It is a boy.

—Miss Jones of New York is the guest of Mrs. C. F. Jones, Highland avenue.

—Mr. H. F. Ross is erecting a new house next to Mrs. Kimball's on Walnut street.

—Officer Boworth has been performing office duty this week at the central station.

—A dog killed 40 hens owned by George Cook, Prescott street, Wednesday evening.

—Master Edward Dearborn has been quite ill for three weeks, but is convalescent.

—Mr. Albert Adams will open an eating saloon in the new wooden block on Washington street.

—Rev. J. W. Shatt has been in town this week collecting for the Massachusetts Inebriates' Home.

—Miss Ayers is quite ill at her home on Bowditch street. She has resigned her position in Howes' market.

—Another Chinese laundry has come to town and there is likely to be a healthy competition in the shirt trade.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McAdams have returned from their Washington trip, having had a delightful rest and change.

—Mr. Alex. Chisholm has been appointed agent in this ward for B. C. Baker, the popular Auburndale coal dealer.

—Mr. Chas. E. Hutchinson has resumed his duties at Harvard, having just recovered from an attack of incipient pneumonia.

—William Fuller is confined to his home on North street on account of an abscess, which has caused him much pain and suffering.

—Mr. Wm. Osborne of Austin street has returned from a quite extensive western trip, and his friends are glad to see him home again.

—The regular meeting of Wa-anten Chieftains League 5 in Tremont Hall, Wednesday evening, was followed by a supper and social features.

—Mr. and Mrs. Nelson H. Brown have gone to Philadelphia and Washington and will probably spend a few days in Jackson prior to their return.

—The pupils of Mr. H. E. Monroe will give a reception in Tremont Hall, Saturday evening, beginning at 7 o'clock. The matrons are Mrs. J. M. Brown and Mrs. F. J. Wetherell.

—Next Unity Art Club reception March 19th, at 184 Boylston street, Boston. Art papers by W. L. Chaloner and Miss Adele Palmer. Free to members and a large audience desired.

—Ex-Governor Childs has gone to Washington to represent the Boston Boot & Shoe Club to confer with Senator Blaine, about getting treaties with South American states, to admit manufactured leather goods free.

—The next meeting of the Guild will take place on Monday instead of the usual Tuesday, owing to Mrs. Diaz's engagements on Tuesdays always, so that the Guild date will be Monday, March 23rd, at 3 p. m., in Methodist vestry. Mrs. Diaz will speak on "True Social Science."

—The operetta "Cox and Box" preceded by the comedietta "None so Deaf as Those who Won't Hear" will be given in the New Church parlor Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, March 24 and 25. Characters in the opera by members of "The Players," tickets can be secured at J. F. Payne's.

—The Newton Associated Charities has just taken a room for meetings and headquarters back of Mrs. Williams' drug store. The association is anxious to spend as little money in furnishing the room as possible, and therefore would be very glad to receive some second hand chairs and a table and desk.

—The annual supper of the Firemen's Relief Association brought a full crowd together at the truck house last Friday evening. After the material features a program of instrumental selections was provided. The recently elected officers of the organization are H. L. Bixby, president; W. S. Cargill, vice-president; W. S. Higgins, secretary and treasurer.

—The sociable at the Universalist church last evening was very much enjoyed by those present. It was gentleman's night and Chef Dearborn had charge of the cuisine. The supper was a success, of course, and an excellent literary and musical program was provided. Mr. Bradshaw contributed a humorous poem.

—An interesting performance of Sir Arthur Sullivan's operetta "Cox and Box" is announced to be given in the new church parlor, Highland avenue, on the evenings of March 24 and 25. The parts will be taken by wellknown members of the "Players" club. Tickets are 50 cents and at Payne's drug store, and the proceeds are for the benefit of the church fund. The comedietta "None so Deaf as those who won't hear" will be given the same evening.

—A very enjoyable "Church Supper" and Book Social was held in the parlors of the Central Congregational church of Tuesday evening. After a partaking of a bountiful supper, the guests were treated to recitations from Miss Nellie Hanson and Miss Nellie R. Nickerson, following which came the pleasant task of reading the suggested titles of the books. A prize offered to the most successful reader of titles was presented to Miss Emma Townsend.

—Newtonville Lodge, No. 7, Knights and ladies of Columbia held their regular semi-monthly meeting at lodge room, Tremont hall, last week. After the business session a few friends dropped in and made up a dancing party, and together with whisky, for which the elder people expressed a preference, a very enjoyable evening was spent. The membership of this new lodge society people of the village and is steadily growing.

—Evett L. Smith has purchased for \$1,000 the phenomenal gelding Keno F., owned by Peter Clinger of Dubuque, Ia. Keno is a bright chestnut, 7 years old. He was sired by Little Mack, out of an unknown mare. Three years ago he was bought for \$500 from Kyne's Finian of Sumner, Ia. Last August he astonished turfmen by winning the great \$10,000 Flour City stakes at Rochester, N. Y., getting a mark of 2.17 in this race. The horse was shipped to Boston Wednesday.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bailey, 2nd, and Master Joseph Tilden Bailey are receiving congratulations. The latter will observe March 10th as his birthday.

—Rev. Elmer Capen, President of Tufts College, will preach in the Universalist church next Sunday morning at 10:45 in exchange with Rev. Mr. White.

—Miss M. H. Carter gave a very interesting talk on Tuesday afternoon before the Guild on "A New Method of Teaching Physical Geography." She is a graduate of the Boston Latin School, with which Professor Taylor is associated, and brought with her children from two grades who illustrated the plan. Drawings and models were given and the exercises proved a very novel and interesting entertainment, as the children seemed deeply interested in their work. Mrs. Hill said that the \$300 for the free bed at the hospital has been paid, and many articles added to the dining room furnishings.

—Among the many attractive public entertainments offered in times past by the members of the Goddard Literary Union of Newtonville, none have presented any interest as great as the scenes of Pickwick, as found attached to "The Scenes of Pickwick Papers" by one of the members of "Pickwick Papers" as compiled and arranged from "Pickwick Papers" by one of the members of the Union. These scenes present a continuous picture of the incidents connected with, and leading up to the famous trial of Bardell vs. Pickwick and will be given entirely by the members of the Union on Tuesday evening, March 17, in the parlors of the Universalist church at 8 o'clock p. m. Tickets at 25 cents may be obtained at the usual places.

—The residence of Mr. C. E. Roberts Bowers street, was the scene of a very pleasant affair Wednesday evening, a surprise party for the wife of one of the employees of the Boston and Providence Agencies of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. The presentation speech was made by Mr. James S. Blenkensop, who has been in the employ of the company for the past 18 years, and Mr. Roberts made an appropriate response. The salver on which the six pieces of the service were placed was inscribed "Presented to C. E. Roberts, manager of Northeastern Department of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, by his employees, March 11, 1891." After the presentation ceremonies the company, comprising a large delegation of the employees of the Boston and Providence agencies, with their ladies, adjourned to the dining room where an excellent collation was served, followed by the usual social features. Among the guests present were Mr. Frank S. Allen, Mr. J. T. Blenkensop, Mr. H. A. Frye, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Simeon Lewis, Mr. G. H. Brown, Mr. L. Kenison, Mr. J. H. Leedham, Mr. E. Chamberlain, Mr. Henry Reynolds, Miss Hunter, Miss Taylor, Miss Ford, Mr. Oscar Holt, Mr. Edward Frasier, Mr. W. H. Hunter, Mr. John Dumont, Mr. L. H. Holbrook, Mr. W. R. Perkins, Mr. L. H. Holbrook, Mr. E. Sears, Mr. B. M. Lord.

WEST NEWTON.

—Miss Taft will resume her duties at the Peirce school on Monday.

—Amherst Glee and Banjo Clubs at Lasell Seminary, Friday, March 20.

—Mr. Everett E. Burdon who has been quite ill is now convalescing.

—H. E. Woodberry is making improvements in the interior of his store.

—The Newton Street Railway Company will soon put on four fine new cars.

—The monthly sociable will be held at the Baptist church next Wednesday evening.

—Councilman Dutch is making improvements in his store and a new refrigerator has been placed in position.

—George R. Wiley, an experienced Boston prescription clerk, has accepted a position in A. F. Wright's pharmacy.

—Rev. Dr. Faunce has returned from Philadelphia and will resume preaching next Sunday at the Baptist church.

—The Neighborhood Club, it is said, has the best bowling alleys in the state. The house is very prettily furnished and fitted up.

—Mrs. Geo. L. Lovett of Mt. Vernon street gave a progressive eucaly party to Miss Knight of Orange, N. J., Friday evening.

—F. W. Huestis has been appointed general manager of the American Ramie Company with offices at 67 Chauncy street, Boston.

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—The Ladies' Home Missionary Society held a social and supper in the parlors of the Second Congregational church last evening.

—Mr. C. W. Campbell, station agent of the Boston & Albany Railroad at North Grafton was the guest of Mr. Robert Bent next week.

—City Clerk I. F. Kingsbury and Assistant City Clerk J. B. Brimblecom were guests at the Highland Club reception Tuesday evening.

—There is talk of removing Chemical A to the truck house, Newtonville, a scheme which contemplates the putting of steamer 2 into active commission.

—City Marshal Richardson, Sergt. Huestis and Officer Ryan have been busy this week in attending the trials of liquor cases before the superior court.

—Newton council Legion of Honor, initiated two new candidates Tuesday evening and two more will receive the initiatory degree at the next regular meeting.

—The New England Water Works Association dinner at Young's on Washington and among Newton men present were Messrs. A. S. Glover, E. T. Wiswall, H. N. Hyde and J. C. Whitney.

—The sewer pipe men are wondering what has become of Alderman Harbach and City Engineer Noyes. Neither of them has been seen for a week and there is considerable interest as to where their whereabouts are.

—The police signal system went into operation again last Saturday morning and the apparatus is working well. The relays and the "answer back" machine, formerly attached to the desk, have been placed in a small oak cabinet.

—The case of Patrick McNeal of River street for maintaining a liquor nuisance came up in the superior court at East Cambridge this week and the decision of the lower court was confirmed; \$75 fine and 3 months in the house of correction.

—Three appealed liquor cases came up in the superior court this week. Luke Nally for maintaining a liquor nuisance was fined \$100 and costs and sentenced to three months in the house of correction. For the same offence, Mrs. Eagan was fined \$75 and costs and James Meany was fined \$100 and costs with the additional three months sentence. Nally was also fined \$15 and costs for keeping an unlicensed dog.

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—The game between the Newtons and Auburndales is to come off Monday at 8:30, at W. H. Blood's. The game is expected to be a hard-fought one. The Auburndales are in fine form and says he will defend the cage in the excellent style as usual.

—Mrs. Rice of Boston addressed the Y. W. C. T. U. on Wednesday afternoon. There was a large attendance. The Children's Loyal Legion met at 4:15 p. m. the same day. Mrs. G. M. Adams is now in charge of the group.

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# SULPHUR BITTERS

The Best and Purest Medicine EVER MADE.  
It will drive the Humor from your System, clean and smooth. Those Pimpled and Blotched skins which are caused by Impure Blood, and can be removed in a short time, if you will use the great blood-purifier, SULPHUR BITTERS. Why suffer with Bells? Why rave with that terrible headache? Why have all sorts of pains? Your nerves are all unstrung? What passes on you that causes you to tremble so? Your preparations which is not taken in a cheap Rum, like other Bitters? They have failed to relieve you? Use SULPHUR BITTERS. The Dose is small, only a tea-spoonful in a glass of water, and the cheapest medicine. Try it, and you will be satisfied. Get it of your Druggist. DON'T WAIT, GET IT AT ONCE.

If you are suffering from Kidney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS. They never fail.

Send 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published?



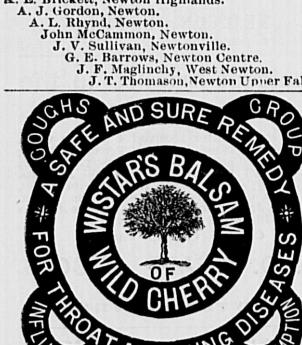
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of this!

Rubber Shoes unless worn uncomfortably tight, generally slip off the feet.

**THE COLCHESTER RUBBER CO.**  
make all their shoes with inside of heel lined with leather to prevent the shoe and prevents the rubber from slipping off.

Call for the "Colchester".  
**ADHESIVE COUNTERS.**  
SAGE & CO., Boston, Exclusive Wholesale Agents.

AT RETAIL BY  
A. E. Brickett, Newton Highlands.  
A. J. Gordon, Newton.  
A. L. Rhyne, Newton.  
J. V. Sullivan, Newton.  
G. E. Barrows, Newton Centre.  
J. F. Maglachly, West Newton.  
J. T. Thompson, Newton Upper Falls.



**FOWLE'S PILE and HUMOR CURE**  
cure Piles, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Cancerous and Ulcerated Sores, and all Diseases of the Skin and Blood. \$1.00, a bottle, or three for \$2.50. HENRY D. FOWLE, Boston.

**T. F. CLENNAN.**  
Carriage Trimming & Harness  
MAKING.  
BLANKETS, ROBES, WHIPS, &c.  
Washington Street, Newton

**J. J. JOHNSON,**  
FLORIST.  
CONSERVATORIES,  
School Street, Newton.  
Floral Decorations for Weddings, Receptions  
etc., etc.  
Cut Flowers and Bedding Plants.

**Daniels' Nonatum Stables**  
HENRY C. DANIELS, PROPRIETOR.  
Liver and Hacking.

Patrons will find at these Stables the best of  
Horses and Carriages for hire.

Landau and Hacks, with good horses and experienced drivers, for Pleasure Service and Funerals. Safe and reliable horses for ladies to drive.

**BOARDING.**

Superior accommodations for Boarding Horses. Clean and comfortable stalls; careful and prompt attention.

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JOHNSON'S  
ANODYNE  
LINIMENT

UNIQUE ANY OTHER.

As much  
for INTERNAL as EXTERNAL use.

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Asthma, Bright's Disease, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Hoarseness, Coughs, Whooping Cough, Catarach, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, Scatica, Lambs Back and Soreness in Dogs, Horses, Sheep, Cows, Calves, Cattle, and Brutes. Relieves all Cramps and Chills like magic. Sold everywhere. Price 35 cts. 6 bottles, \$2.50.

JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

## ATTORNEY ELDER'S ARGUMENT.

present. Mr. Lamb told you that he placed his property in the hands of a real estate agent in Watertown for sale at about the assessed valuation and during those years no offer whatsoever could be obtained for it, though the property, as you remember, is situated upon the main street and is in every way desirable. Abundance of such testimony is before you. Their position is like that of the graveyard described by Jim Fiske when he was asked to contribute to a stone fence to enclose it. "As far as my observation goes," said he, "people who are in cannot get out and the people who are out don't want to get in." But figures are of value in this matter. During the last six years 250 houses were built in the whole town of Watertown. Out of these only 31 were upon the territory in dispute. Fourteen of these were cheap wooden houses in a block, four more in another block, four were double houses, and only five were single dwelling houses built as homes for the people. The increase in the valuation of real estate for the whole town in the last six years is \$737,000; on the north side of the river it was \$656,000 and on the south side only \$89,000. Even of this a large part is owned by the Newton & Watertown Gas Light Company, which removed a portion of its plant on to this territory, leaving but \$43,000 legitimate increase of valuation here in six years against \$656,000 on the north side.

So much gentlemen for the substantial and important advantages which I think you will find will accrue to people from the legislation sought.

I have already encroached long upon your time and I am half disposed to leave out the question of grievances. They are not necessary to actuate you. Great public principles and public interests, convenience and security are the grounds upon which the legislature will act. It is only in the past few years that it has been supposed that municipal wrongs must be proved before the convenience of people could be served by a change in lines. It never was the rule of this Commonwealth and it isn't today. But I wish to call your attention briefly to the way in which these people have been treated by the town of Watertown. Of course their wrongs have been reduced in statement before a committee. The atmosphere of your hearings is not that of the town meeting or of the public street and all wrongs lose in statement. And our friend, Mr. Ingraham, with his good natured smile and light laugh has attempted to dilute and wash away all impression which they might make. As we saw him before us we could but think of Shakespeare's line "It is much that a light laugh and a slight oath withal will do with a man who hath not felt the ache in his bones". Mr. Ingraham has never felt the sting and venom of public ridicule and contumely in this town, and he may well with his light laugh, but I will do him the credit of saying without the slight oath, brush aside the hurt which he had not felt in his bones. As we saw him before us we could not help thinking of Saxe's line about the organ grinder when the hat was going round wherein he tells you that if you are a large man you can go with a large oath and a steady bit and kick the Italian off your grounds, but if you are a little man like Mr. Ingraham.

"If you are a little man not big enough for that, Go quietly and drop a button in the hat." These petitioners have suffered things grievous and hard to be borne. I ask you to fancy yourselves going into your town meeting after doing here at the legislature what you had a right to do, what the constitution of the state says every citizen may do, and being met there with a motion to have you indicted as a common nuisance and to have that motion applauded to the echo by the town. I ask you, gentlemen, to imagine your relations to a town in which you and all those associated with you were declared to be fit only to put into the sewer and washed into Charles river.

Again consider the manner in which the Newton and Watertown Gas & Electric Light Co. was prevented from being petitioner. Some years ago all the leading directors of this company joined in this petition, but now they are silent. Mr. Ingraham, chairman of the assessors, admits that he suggested to them (I will not say of so kindly a man that he threatened them) but he suggested to them that if they ever signed again, Watertown would no longer use their gas or electric light. And the selectmen of Watertown followed it up with a formal notice that they must disappear as petitioners or lose the patronage of the town. It is in this way that "neutrality" is secured upon this territory. It is in this way that the town power is used to coerce its tax payers. Do you need any other evidence than their own admission, that our repeated statement is true that but for the coercion of the town in varied ways this territory would be unanimous in this petition?

I ask you, sir, after having asserted what you believe to be your rights, to consider whether it is any grievance that your town should solemnly vote to elect you and all those associated with you field drivers as a sneer and insult, as obloquy and contempt, and to have that notice solemnly notified to you and your fellows by the Town Clerk. The statutes of the Commonwealth provide that the duties of field drivers, necessary though they are, should be the driving of stray swine and cattle through the streets for the pitiable reward of the pound, and the common parlance describes this office as that of hog reeve. These are not things to be laughed away. When the directors of a corporation, the trustees of a bank, the members of a partnership, find themselves in a position where such insults are heaped by the majority upon the minority, the only course is to separate and let the minority go in peace. It is only in the sacred relations of marriage where public policy intervenes, that human beings are required to live together when the state of irritation and animosity has proceeded so far as this. Certainly town lines which are made for the convenience of men shall not be iron bars to force into companionship people occupying such relations to each other.

Only one per cent. of the people upon this territory have held office in this town and even that one per cent. have been remonstrants, except in the case of the petitioners elected hog reeves. The people of this territory are nearly fifteen per cent. of the total population of the town and the continued disregard with which they have been treated is epitomized in this statement. Speaking of grievance, let me recur to the money taken in taxes from these people which has been spent in opposing their petition. The Supreme Court of this Commonwealth in the Belmont case, as far back I think as '64, declared that the expenditure of money by towns for such purposes was illegal. That decision has been reaffirmed again and again since and is the fundamental law of this Commonwealth, and yet, during all the years while this petition has been before the legislature, this town, in violation of law, has out of its town treasury contested this case. No mere flagrant disregard of

the rights of a minority and the decisions of a court can be pointed to anywhere. The people of Beverly and the people of Medford honestly and in man fashion opposed the petition for the division of those towns out of their own pockets. No dollar was drawn or dared to be drawn from the town treasury for that purpose.

And the worst feature of it all, it seems to me, is this; that when this illegal expenditure was complained of in past hearings before this court, the town, instead of ceasing to violate the law, paid the bills of counsel rendered to it in a lump, so that it could not accurately be shown how many thousands it was spending upon this case and how much other services of counsel. They say "We did not prove exactly how much was spent; that it was not fully seven or eight thousand dollars." How can such a claim lie in their throat? It was in power to have known a cent how much was being so expended and to have proved it before you, but instead of that this town has actually audited and paid bills amounting in all to seven or eight thousand dollars, when not merely the items of service are not stated, but when even the cases and matters upon which the service was rendered are not set forth. No greater municipal grievance was ever presented by any petition to this legislature than this, and it shows conclusively the total disregard which these remonstrants have shown towards the rights of the petitioners.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for your kindness and patience through these somewhat protracted hearings. I believe that you will judge of this case broadly upon general principles of public policy, and that you will judge of them for yourselves. I believe that you will consider the natural boundary existing between these territories and the artificial boundary made by the currents of modern travel, believe you will consider the advantages which these will obtain and the inconsiderable disadvantages which will be suffered by the remonstrants. And so I leave the question cheerfully in your hands with the entire confidence that you will deal with it according to what we believe to be the merits of the case.

## NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Chamberlain, B. H. Things Japanese; being Notes on Various Subjects connected with Japan. 34.394

Answers to questions about Japan put into the shape of a dictionary, not of words but of things—"a guide-book less to things than to subjects."

DeWolf, A. The Town Meeting; a Manual of Massachusetts Law. A compilation of statutes and decisions, not a treatise on town law. 107.171

Gall, H. R. Modern Tactics. Giddings, E. J. American Christian Rules; or Religion and Men of Government. 96.326

Embracing colonial, revolutionary and later periods.

Groves, B. Dorothy Gray. Hammond, W. A. A Strong Minded Woman. 62.823

Sequel to "Lulu." (55.499.)

Henty, G. A., ed. Stories of History; containing Cressy and Poitiers by J. G. Edgar, etc.

Jones, R. H. Asbestos; its Properties, Occurrences and Uses, with some Account of the Mines of asbestos and Canada. 66.677

The writer, believing in the importance of this mineral in the near future, has noted the new uses and the processes of manufacture devised for its application.

Koppen, F. S. The Armies of Europe Illustrated; trans. and revised by Count Gleichen. 77.168

Lamb, C. and M. Tales from Shakespeare's Comedies; ed. with Notes by W. S. Rolfe. 51.496

Lee, M. G. In the Cheering-up Business. 62.825

Lovell, K. R. Nature's Wonder Workers; Short Life Histories in the Insect World. 103.521

The information given has been collected from the best and latest authorities on entomology. No attempt is made to classify the insects scientifically.

Lower, J. Thomas Betterton. (Eminent Actor.) 92.611

McWilliam, B. Longman's Handbook of English Literature; from A. D. 673 to the Present Time. 63.409

An attempt to place in the hands of students a simple and interesting story of the great English writers.

Morgan, A. The Society and the Fad. 52.475

Aims to show wherein the purpose of the Shakespeare Society of New York differs from that of the Browning Society.

Morris, J. The Story of Art. 51.494

The author has attempted for the Christian legends which has so often been done for the mythology of Greece.

Peattie, E. The Story of America; containing the Romantic Incidents of History from the Discovery of America to the Present Time.

Seeks to record the heroic adventures and picturesque incidents that make our history romantic and memorable.

Pim, B., and Seeman, B. Dottings on the Roadside, in Panama, Nicaragua and Mosquito. 36.317

Skene, W. F. Celtic Scotland; a History of Ancient Britain. 3 vols. 77.165

The author's endeavor in the first volume is to ascertain the true history of the Celtic inhabitants of Britain and to give an account of the ethnology; the second deals with the history of the old Celtic Church, and its influence on the culture of the people; and the third with the early land tenures and the social condition of the Celtic inhabitants of Scotland.

Ward, M. A. Petrarach, a Sketch of his Life and Works. 92.613

Give the important events of the poet's life, an account of his principal writings and of his friendships.

Watson, W. and Bean, W. Orchids; their Culture and Management; with Descriptions of all the Kinds in General Cultivation. 105.415

A comprehensive book on garden orchids, with simple descriptions and full directions for culture.

Williams, M. Later Latin; being Further Reminiscences. 96.325

Yonge, C. M. Two Penniless Princesses. 63.849

E. P. THURSTON, Librarian. March 11, 1891.

## BOSTON AMUSEMENTS.

HOLLIS STREET THEATRE.—"Blue Jeans" is a delightful play, and is attracting large audiences at the Hollis Street Theatre this week. One may laugh heartily at the witty lines with which the piece abounds, and at the many ludicrous situations; one may see depicted with the skill of an artist the terrible condition to which insane jealousy may drive a pretty and passionate woman; one may see nature presented in some of her most smiling moods in two charming sweet scenes of rural delights. The introduction of a sweet little girl, the introduction of an Aberdeen Angus bull in

the orchard scene, leaves falling from trees, the performance of a country band and similar incidents, are realistic touches, which taken with a sawmill scene makes the play one of the most realistic ever presented on the Boston stage.

TREMONT THEATRE.—Next Monday evening "Dr. Bill," the three-act comedy by Hamilton Aide, which made such a marked impression on theatre-goers in its short run here, by the Garden Theatre (N. Y.) Company, will be re-produced at the Tremont theatre, with all the perfectness of cast, and elaborate stage effects as during its previous successful presentations. The situations are purely farcical and enormously funny, the author contriving very skilfully those anticipatory events or hints upon which rather than upon the actual occurrence, the fun of a farce often runs. "Dr. Bill" will be preceded by a new work, a dramatic episode, in one act, by Jerome K. Jerome, entitled "Barbara." The engagement will mark the first appearance here this season of Miss Isabelle Evesson, formerly leading lady of the Museum, and a great favorite.

BOSTON THEATRE.—"Yon Yonson" is playing to large houses at the Boston Theatre this week. The comedy abounds in interesting situations and is presented by a very clever company. The scenery is exceptionally realistic, a feature being the log jam, a masterpiece of the stage mechanic's art as "Yon Yonson," the Swede, Mr. Heege, the author of the piece, has built up a character which, as he interprets it, is one which will interest all classes of theatregoers. The dialect is excellent, and many of his sayings are not only quaint but novel. Some very clever dancing and singing is introduced in the piece, which is sure to win its way into popular favor. George Thatcher's minstrels, under the management of Messrs. Rich & Harris, will begin a week's engagement at the Boston Theatre Monday, March 30.

I have been a great sufferer from catarrh for over ten years; had it very bad, could hardly breathe. Some nights I could not sleep and had to walk the floor. I purchased Ely's Cream Balm and am using it freely; it is working a cure surely. I have advised several friends to use it, and with happy results in every case. It is the medicine above all others for catarrh, and it is worth its weight in gold. I thank God I have found a remedy I can use with safety and that does all that is claimed for it. It is curing my deafness.—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

Charles Cosgrove. Who has not been able to attend to his business for years, was interviewed by our reporter yesterday, and says: For years I was troubled with Bright's disease of the Kidneys. The doctors gave me up. Through an Eastern friend I obtained a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. I took five bottles and now I am almost well. Keith sells them.—San Francisco, Cal.

**House and Wife.** Who has not been able to attend to his business for years, was interviewed by our reporter yesterday, and says: For years I was troubled with Bright's disease of the Kidneys. The doctors gave me up. Through an Eastern friend I obtained a bottle of Sulphur Bitters. I took five bottles and now I am almost well. Keith sells them.—San Francisco, Cal.

**Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr.'s Botanical Medical Institute**  
75 Court St. (Scollay Sq.), Boston, Mass.

**INDIAN BOTANICAL REMEDIES**  
Roots, Herbs, Gums and Barks chiefly used. Dr. Solomon treats all CHRONIC DISEASES, makes a specialty of LUNG TROUBLES, CANCERS, TUMORS, EPILLETIC FITS, RHEUMATISM, NEURITIS, ST. VITUS DANCE, SPLEEN, SKIN DISEASES, KIDNEY TROUBLES and all DISEASES OF THE BLOOD. PILES and FISTULAS cured without the use of the knife and cure guaranteed. Consultation free.

**R. A. EVANS & SON,**  
Dealers in and Manufacturers of  
ALL KINDS OF

**WALTER THORPE.** Newton Centre agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He makes terms for advertising, handbills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

—Roasted hot peanuts constantly on hand at Knappy's.

—There was a baptism at the Baptist Church Sunday evening.

—Hon. Levi C. Wade is still under the doctor's care at his residence.

—Amherst Glee and Banjo Clubs at Lasell Seminary, Friday, March 20.

—Rev. J. J. Peck supplied the Baptist pulpit at Dunbarton, N.H., last Sunday.

—Mr. Samuel Stone of Cobasset, formerly of Oak Hill, is visiting Mr. Charles Ha'.

—The Centre Club has made an offer for the Wardwell house, with the three acres of land attached.

—Mr. Charles Barry has gone to New York after being at home a few days on account of illness.

—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Capron and Miss Carolyn Capron have gone to Nassau for a few weeks change.

—Mrs. Farnsworth of Portland, Maine, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. John A. Daniels of Parker street.

—Mr. Charles Hall of Oak Hill has leased the Reuben Stone farm and will move there in April.

—Mr. William B. Merrill has returned from Milwaukee, where he has left Mrs. Merrill for a longer visit.

—The new church of the Redeemer at Chestnut Hill is now being painted and will soon be ready for services.

—Mr. S. L. Pratt, who has been ill for several weeks is on the street again, able to attend to his usual business.

—Mr. Stanton Loring intends leaving this week for a trip to Texas, which will keep him away a month or more.

—Mr. and Mrs. Reed of Montreal have been spending the week here with their daughter, Mrs. Norman H. George.

—The friends of Mr. Louis Agassiz Shaw of Chestnut Hill will be sorry to hear that he is confined to the house by illness.

—Mrs. Thomas L. Nickerson and Miss Bessie Cornforth have returned this week from their visit to Washington, D.C.

—It was reported last week that Mr. Reuben Stone was dangerously ill in Chelsea, but he is now at home again.

—Rev. Dr. Clark of the Methodist church last Sunday evening gave a very interesting discourse on the Conversion of St. Paul.

—The cottage occupied by Mr. J. J. Peck and family and belonging to Mr. Luther Paul, is to be moved from Centre to Paul street.

—Mrs. Zedoc Long gave a spider party on Friday evening last, which was much enjoyed by her guests. Miss Long of Portland, Maine, is her guest.

—Don't fail to procure your tickets early for the Centre Club Minstrels on Thursday evening, March 19, 1891. It will be the amusement event of the season.

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—Mrs. Allen L. Andrews of Colorado Springs, Colorado, is visiting her sister, Mrs. I. W. Fountain of Parker street. They had not seen each other for nine years.

—A dozen members of Garden City Encampment, I. O. O. F., went Monday night on a visit to Paul Revere Encampment of Boston, to note the work of the Golden Rule degree.

—Capt. J. E. Cousins has recent news from his brother Horace, at San Diego, California. The family are very much enjoying their trip, and will probably return sometime in the May.

—At the Methodist church next Sunday evening, there will be a lecture by the pastor on the "Conversion of the Philippian Jailer." Services will commence at 7 o'clock. The public are invited.

—Mr. Edwin M. Fowle has sold two building lots between Concord street and the Concord track, and Garey & English are building two houses there to be occupied by Mr. Polley and Mr. English.

—The residence of Rev. Lyman King on Greenwood street, Oak Hill, was entered recently by burglars in the absence of the family and some money belonging to the Baptist mission work at Thompsonville was taken.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward has, we understand, made an offer for a building lot on the side of Institution Hill, facing Cypress street. We may therefore have Mrs. Ward for a resident of Newton Centre in the future.

—Rev. Mr. Bowser's sermon Sunday evening on the Lord's Prayer was listened to with great interest. The special passage was "our daily bread," treating it not alone as natural food but as moral and spiritual as well, as life indeed.

—Services at the Unitarian church next Sunday morning 10:45, afternoon 4 o'clock. The subject of Rev. Mr. Bowser's sermon in the afternoon is "Freeness," being the third in the series of sermons on the Lord's Prayer. All are invited.

—Thomas Connelly and J. J. Mahan had a quiet Sunday night, for they were before the police court subsequently. Thomas paying fines of \$25 and \$15 and costs, while Joseph only paid \$10 and costs. Report says that minor disturbances are of frequent occurrence in this vicinity.

—There was a stirring time for a few minutes Saturday near Richardson's market. Three horses took it into their heads to start on a runaway about the same time, and it took some lively work to get matters straightened out. One sleigh was badly demoralized, but fortunately no other damage resulted.

—We hear a rumor that Mr. George H. Ellis not being satisfied with the way the town of Crystal Lake, has with the assistance of a Newton Centre lawyer, become the possessor of it all from the surface to the ground underneath. Mr. Ellis should be considered a large land owner if such is the case; however, the affair has been kept very quiet for some reason or other.

—The death of Mr. Thomas M. Whidden was a painful surprise to many friends who had not heard that his illness was of a serious character. He was taken about three weeks ago with a typhoid fever in a severe form and died last Friday. Mr. Whidden came to Newton with his family about two years ago, and had made many friends during his short residence here. He was the senior partner of the large furniture firm of Whidden, Seaver & Co., of Boston, and had a high reputation as an honorable and sagacious business man. He was the first vice-president of the Furniture Club of Boston, and a club man, and particularly expressing the sorrow of his business friends, and their appreciation of his worth and character, and his truth and reliability as a friend. He was also a trustee of the Home Savings Bank of Boston. He had a very attractive character and it seems doubly sad that such a promising career should be cut so short by the hand of death, and his wife and

children left desolate. The funeral services were held on Monday afternoon from his late residence, and a large number of friends from Boston were present. Rev. Dr. Clarke officiated and the interment was at Mt. Auburn.

—On next Thursday evening, March 19th, will come the second Minstrel venture by the members of our flourishing social association, the purpose of which is the perfection of arrangements they have at this date assured the complete success of their coming performance, and it is doubtful whether any other social object would awaken such spontaneous enthusiasm among the participants or command a patronage equal to that which the bewildering demand for tickets is now demonstrating. The public are invited to witness the trial run, and to give their verdict, and the committee will be greatly gratified by the general approval regarding its efforts.

—It is certain the performers are to face an audience willing and ready to be amused and entertained; as to how they will accomplish it we believe that the success of previous efforts in the same direction affords a perfectly satisfactory guarantee.

—Parties are forming among the social circles on every allotment, and the committee are anxious to have the entertainment a success.

—The Committee and performers take an equal chance with their friends in the disposition of seats and every precaution that fairness can suggest has been adopted to avoid any partiality in the allotment.

—An arrangement which presents a clear ticket sheet to the drawing public, and which will be vigorously upheld by the members of the Committee.

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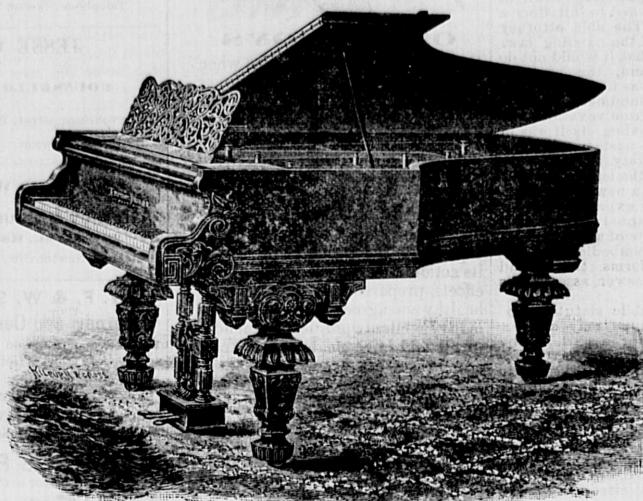
# THE NEWTON GRAPHIC.

OL. XIX.—NO. 24.

NEWTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 20 1891.

TERMS—\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## PARLOR GRAND.



## EMERSON PIANO

Warerooms: 174 Tremont Street, BOSTON.

Clar D. Whitman-Reed, M. D.  
RESIDENCE AND OFFICE,  
437 Centre St., opposite Vernon, Newton  
Hours—Until 9 A. M., 1 to 8 am.

Dr. F. L. McIntosh,  
Corner of Washington and Jewett St  
(Office of the late Dr. Keith)  
Office Hours: 4 to 7 P. M. Usually at home  
until 9 A. M.  
Refers to Dr. W. P. Wesselhoeft, and Dr.  
James B. Bell.  
Telephone, Newtonville, 46-2.

Dr. D. E. Baker,  
227 Walnut Street, Newtonville.  
Office Hours: 2 to 4 P. M. and evenings (except  
Tuesdays and Fridays), 7 to 8.  
At Newton Lower Falls  
Tuesday and Friday evenings, 7 to 8.  
Telephone, Newtonville, 26-4.

Mr. H. B. Day,  
TEACHER OF  
PIANO-FORTE, CHURCH ORGAN  
HARMONY,  
Counterpoint and Composition.  
Address 180 Tremont Street, Boston, or Hotel  
Hunnewell, Newton.

MISS G. L. LEMON,  
TEACHER OF  
Voice and Pianoforte,  
will resume lessons  
Monday, September 1st.  
Address Box 123, West Newton, Residence,  
special Terms to Classes. 4613

Miss E. J. Sparhawk  
will receive pupils in  
WATER COLOR, OIL PAINTING  
and CHINA DECORATIONS.  
Terms and particulars on application.  
Homer Street, Newton Centre.

Scientific Dress Cutting.  
Mrs. M. S. Mugridge,  
28 Richardson St., Newton.  
Evening costumes a specialty.

Shirts Made to Order!  
By E. B. BLACKWELL,  
43 Thornton Street, - NEWTON.  
A Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

Best Material. First-Class Work.  
Superior Shirts \$1.50. Best Dress Shirts, \$2 each.  
Will call on customers at such time and place  
as will suit their convenience.  
Repairing is Done Neatly and Promptly.

New Bonnets, 50c.; Neckbands, 15c.; Wristbands,  
15c.; Cuffs, 30c.; Collars 25c; Centre  
Plaids, 25c.

Badly fitting shirts made to fit well. 48

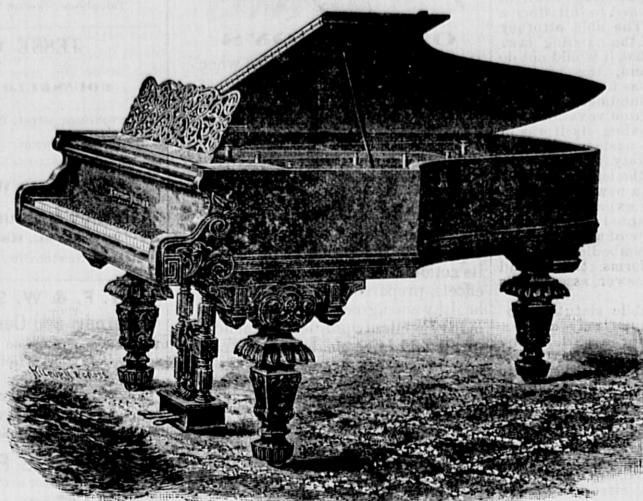
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in  
BLACKS  
and  
BROWNS.  
FRANK CHAMBERLAIN'S  
NOBBY SPRING HATS.  
Wear Our \$3 Non Breakable Hat.  
Fine Furnishings, Gloves, Canes, and Umbrellas.  
663 Washington St., Boston.  
3 doors south of Boylston St.  
OPEN · EVENINGS.

Moody Street Nursery  
C. D. FISKE, Proprietor.  
WALTHAM, - MASS.  
All orders promptly attended to.

NEW HOUSES.  
The undersigned invites the attention of  
Persons intending to build in  
NEWTON OR ELSEWHERE,  
and is prepared to furnish Plans and Superin-  
tendence. Careful attention given to Con-  
veniences in Small Houses.  
G. R. FISHER, Architect,  
Newton Highlands.

C. S. DECKER,  
Custom Tailor  
326 Centre Street,  
NEWTON. - MASS.

## PARLOR GRAND.



## EMERSON PIANO

Warerooms: 174 Tremont Street, BOSTON.

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## Silver, Brass and Iron Bedsteads

To be the BEST in regard to Metal, Construction and Finish.

We have now in Stock a Full Line of Superior English Steads in Attractive Designs.

N. B. We never ship a Bedstead in its original package. Each Stead is thoroughly inspected before shipment.

Estimates for Furnishing Residences with Metal Bedsteads and Fine Bedding of Every Description Furnished upon Application.

## PUTNAM & CO.,

546 Washington Street, opposite Adams House, BOSTON.

Telephone No. 2492.

W. F. SPOONER, Manager.

## TRY THE PERFECT FLOUR

## Pride of Newton.

It always gives Satisfaction.

For Sale Only By  
C. O. TUCKER & CO.,

Opposite Depot, Newton.

NOW THE  
PARTY - SEASON

Has returned, We are prepared to receive  
Orders for

Parties, Receptions, Weddings,  
Lunches, Etc.

We have just received from New York, a  
lot of

FANCY MOULDS OF FANCY ICES.

ALL KINDS OF  
ICE CREAMS AND SHERBET, CAKE IN  
Variety, WEDDING CAKE a Specialty.

SALTED ALMONDS, CANDIES  
and BON BONS of all  
kinds, may be  
found at

PAXTON'S,  
Eliot Block, - Newton.

WE HAVE BOUGHT  
A Large Lot of

First - Class - Furniture,

SECOND HAND,

and now is your time to get a Bargain.

COME AND SEE OUR STOCK.

BENT'S

Furniture and Carpet Rooms,

Main Street, Watertown,

C. S. DECKER,  
Custom Tailor  
326 Centre Street,  
NEWTON. - MASS.

## HOWARD B. COFFIN

DEALER IN

## FINE TEAS and BEST COFFEES

AND NEWTON AGENT FOR

## DEERFOOT FARM PRODUCTS

363, 361 Centre and 4, 6 Hall Sts.  
COLE'S BLOCK, NEWTON.

## The Greatest Novelty of the Age!!

## THE Cyclone Coffee Mill !!

If you want the best cup of COFFEE in town,  
we can serve you. Call and see our new mill  
and try a pound of our fresh roasted Coffee.

We have just received from New York, a  
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ADAMS' MACHINE SHOP.

MACHINE JOBBING AND REPAIRING.

All Kinds of Machine Sharpening and Grinding.

BIKE AND TRICYCLE REPAIRING A

SPECIALTY. LAWN MOWERS SHARPENED

396 WASHINGTON STREET, NEWTON.

P. O. BOX 114. 16-17

Admittance tickets, with seats in second  
parlor, at 35 cents each.

Last Saturday the friends of Mrs.

Harriet Phelps Brigham of Berlin made

her a surprise visit in celebration of her

90th birthday. Mrs. Brigham was born in

Newton, and the friends of Mrs. Brigham

had a large stock of superior English

bedsteads in attractive designs. Also bed-

ding of all kinds at 546 Washington

Street, Boston.

Guaranteed.

The silver, brass and iron bed-

steads sold by Putnam & Co. are guar-

anteed to be the best in regard to metal,

construction, and finish and they have

now a large stock of superior English

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## THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE CRUSHED STONE CONTRACT APPROVED AND A DRILL SHED VOTED.

Both branches of the city council met Tuesday evening, and a large amount of business was transacted. In the board of aldermen, Mayor Hibbard presided and all the members were present. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A communication was received from Mr. T. H. Carter, giving a sketch of the drainage on the south side of the railroad track at Newtonville, for the information of the city council, and it was placed on file.

A notice from Boston and Lowell of the assistance rendered to the late John Doherty was referred to the committee on state aid.

John M. Galvin, city clerk of Boston, sent an order relative to the perambulation of the boundary lines of Newton and Boston.

George E. Bridges was appointed registrar of voters for three years.

John H. Williams was granted an honorable discharge from No. 1 truck company.

B. E. Buck was granted permission to place a post in front of his store at Newton.

Bruce R. Ware petitioned for concrete walk on Fairmont avenue.

Joshua Davis and N. L. Ripley asked to have the concrete walk on Eldridge and Church streets repaired.

Melvin Bray was granted license to move building from Cypress to corner of Parker street.

H. C. Robinson and others petitioned for an arc light at Newton Highlands.

D. S. Farnham was granted license to move a building from Walnut to Winchester street.

James H. Williams of Clifton street gave notice that Miss Lizzie A. Stinson fell in front of the Jackson school house, Feb. 22, '91, and broke her arm, and asked that she be remunerated for loss of time and doctor's bills; referred to committee on claims.

On motion of Alderman Fenn no the Newton Street Railway were given leave to withdraw on their petition for turn outs, and another petition presented for turn outs between Beach and Harvard, from Greenwood avenue, and on River from Lexington street. A hearing was appointed on this petition for Monday evening, April 6th, at 8 o'clock.

Concrete walks on Washington street and Waverley avenue were asked for by Chas. H. Hall, Reuben Ford, B. W. Currier and Chas. H. Hunt.

License to build a stable on Cottage street, Ward 5, was granted to H. M. Beal, and notice of intention to build house on Chestnut street, Ward 5, was received from H. M. Beal, and also house on Florence street, Ward 6, from G. H. Hammill.

On motion of Alderman Harbach, the sewer committee were authorized to advertise for bids for the construction of sewers in Wards One, Two and Seven.

The water board was authorized to lay 100 feet of 6 in. pipe on Hyde street, at a cost of \$345; 385 feet on Griffin avenue, \$42, and 1300 feet of 10 in. pipe on Woodward avenue, at a cost of \$2,264; total \$3081.

On motion of Alderman Fenn no an order was passed for the appointment of a committee of two aldermen, the city clerk and city engineer, to perambulate the Boston and Newton boundary lines.

Alderman Luke read a copy of an order passed Sept. 16, '90, requiring the Newton street railway to change the location of their tracks on River street from the side to the center of the street. The change, he said, had not been made, and he moved that the city clerk be directed to ask the Newton street railway company why the order had not been complied with.

## CRUSHED STONE CONTRACT.

Alderman Fenn presented an order authorizing a contract to be made for furnishing the city with crushed stone, the contractor to give satisfactory bonds for the performance of the work.

Alderman Fenn said the highway committee had received four bids, as was stated in last week's GRAPHIC, and by the terms of the lowest bid the city would save \$15,000 a year on the basis of last year's work.

Alderman Hyde said he did not want to oppose this contract, but he believed the city should be able to crush its own stone as low as any contractor could, and he protested against the theory of letting out city work by contract, although the city ought to be able to get its work done for something less than 100 per cent. more than a contractor would do.

Alderman Harbach said he did not think the present highway committee had any knowledge of the cost of getting out stone last year. He knew the figures were not correct from the Florence street yard, as more stone had been taken out than was credited. He thought the city could do it as cheap as any contractor.

Alderman Fenn said he had a letter from the city engineer giving the figures for last year. The amount of stone taken from the Florence street pit was so small it would have no effect on the general cost. The main pit was at Murray street and there 12,800 yards had been taken out at an expense of \$20,000, which would be \$1.58 cents a yard. We must go by the records of the city engineer. The figures seem to be and are large for the work. The figures for the Ward street ledge are larger than for any where else, but there we pay \$100 a year rent. The city last year had the benefit of an experienced superintendent of streets, and if under him and such a vigilant committee as we had last year, the cost was so great, this year's committee could not of course expect to do better.

The \$20,000 of course included some grading and taking off of soil, but that would not make more than an average of 8 cents on the number of yards. The total saving by the contract would be a large one.

Alderman Harbach said the stone from the Ward street ledge was made to include the rent, while in the other pits, the city bought the ground outright, and this was not included. It was unfair to compare it with other pits on this basis. He thought if the records of the Murray street ledge had been accurately kept, although not so small as the contract price.

The order was then passed, Alderman Harbach and Coffin voting no.

## THE DRILL SHED.

Alderman Hyde presented an order appropriating \$10,500 for a drill hall and gymnasium on the High school grounds, which sum he said included the architect's fees, heating, and \$700 for incidentals, so that no more would be called for. The plans had been cut down, al-

though the size of the building had not been reduced. It would be a good building and would answer every purpose.

Alderman Harbach said he thought such a building extravagant and he protested against it.

Alderman Sheppard said it seemed that the citizens generally desired the building, and the council would only follow the public wish in voting for the building. The committee had received a bid of \$8,800, and the sum asked for would cover all expenses. The committee had cut down the plans adopted last year, in the interest of economy.

The order passed, Alderman Harbach alone voting.

On motion of Alderman Luke \$4,800 was appropriated for April expenses.

There was some discussion over insurance of city buildings, and Alderman Luke said he had seen Mr. U. C. Crosby, chairman of the N. E. Insurance Exchange, and he had said he would bring the matter before an early meeting of the board.

It appeared at the hearing on Geo. F. Peck's application for license for a boiler, and the hearing was closed.

Both branches then adjourned to the upper hall for the hearing on sewerage assessments.

After the hearing a petition from Frank Adams for the grading of Margin street was received and referred.

April 8th, at 8 o'clock, was set for the next hearing on sewerage assessments.

On motion of Alderman Luke, the city solicitor was asked to look up the question of the legality of the Langford plan of making sewerage assessments, and the board adjourned.

## COMMON COUNCIL.

In the common council there was quite a discussion over the crushed stone contract, and Councilman Forkall attacked the Newton papers for not opposing the plan, and thought the city was bound to furnish work for men who wanted it, and that the contractor ought to have been bound to hire the men now employed.

The men employed at the Murray street ledge, he thought, had a right to this \$15,000.

Councilman Sprague asked how many men were employed at the Murray street ledge.

Councilman Richardson—Twenty-five.

Councilman Sprague—Oh, I thought there must be several hundred, from the remarks made. (Laughter.)

Councilman Bothfeld—We were sent here to look after the interests of the city in a business like manner, and to do this we must consider the greatest good of the greatest number.

Councilman Moulton and Dutch also spoke against the contract.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the order passed, 8 to 5, Councilmen Forkall, Moulton, Dutch, Grace and Roffe voting no.

The order for the drill shed also passed with the usual opposition, Councilmen Dutch, Roffe and Richardson voting against it.

## NEWTON FREE LIBRARY.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Allen, F. H. The Great Cathedrals of the World; 130 Plates produced in Photogravure, with Explanatory and Descriptive Text. 2 vols.

Beale, T. W. The Light of Other Days, seen through the Wrong End of an Opera Glass. 2 vols.

Dodge, F. A. Hannibal; a history of the Art of War among the Carthaginians and Romans to the Battle of Pydna, 168 B. C.; with a Detailed Account of the Second Punic War. 2 vols.

Dunckley, H. Lord Melbourne.

Erckmann, E., and Chatrian, A. The Alsatian Schoolmaster, a French Story.

Hopkins, T. The Nuggets of Carrickona; an Irish Story.

Lake Mohonk Conference. Proceedings of the Eight Annual Meeting of the Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian, 1890.

Deane, F. A. Wonders from Sea and Shore for Young People.

Dodge, F. A. Hannibal; a history of the Art of War among the Carthaginians and Romans to the Battle of Pydna, 168 B. C.; with a Detailed Account of the Second Punic War. 2 vols.

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NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.  
The Tariff is a Tax.

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff, is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Respectful consideration will be given to inquiries, criticisms, and communications of every kind, coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

## BEGINNING TO FEEL IT NOW.

SHOPPERS FOR SPRING GOODS HEAR MUCH ABOUT THE M'KINLEY LAW.

New-Yorkers who have hitherto been unable to form intelligent opinions about the McKinley law may get some data just at this time from their wives and daughters which will help them decide whether or not the new tariff has been a price raiser. In this, the season for Spring shopping, they may obtain evidence—indeed, it will be forced upon their attention—as to the operation of the McKinley law upon the prices of dress goods, evidence which will incontestably prove to them that they must go considerably deeper into their pockets this year than last, in order to foot the bills for the Spring outfitting.

Against this evidence, the value of which they can figure in dollars and cents, the iteration of Republican newspapers that the tariff is not a tax will fail quite flat. There is not a store in New York in which dress goods are not selling at higher prices than similar goods have heretofore been sold at; not one in which dress goods are not commanding higher prices than they would have been marked at had the old tariff been continued in force.

Said a woman yesterday who had just come in from shopping: "I've heard about the McKinley law wherever I've been today. I went out to buy stuff for an ordinary every-day dress. Last year I got suitable goods for a dollar a yard, and that is about what I have paid for the last three or four years, sometimes going as high as \$1.25. I believe that it is only an inconsiderable percentage of New York women who buy more expensive materials for their every day street costumes.

"I thought that I should find what I wanted this year at the usual place. Of course I had read in The Times that the McKinley law would make dress goods dearer, but I didn't believe it. I had made up my mind that The Times and the other anti-Administration papers were doing just what the Tribune said that they were doing, that is, lying about the new tariff. I see it differently now. I have proved to my great disgust that the predictions made in The Times of advances in the prices of dress goods have been fully made good.

"I could not to-day buy material for my dress for less than \$1.60 to \$1.75 a yard. Material of similar value was easily obtainable last year at from \$1 to \$1.25 a yard. There is nothing desirable in any of the stores in regular lines at the old prices. I had to take my choice between buying cheaper stuff than I have ever worn before or paying from 50 to 60 cents a yard more than I have ever paid before.

"All the women were scolding about high prices. 'Haven't you any dollar goods?' was a question that I was constantly hearing, and the reply was invariably to the effect that nothing desirable in dress goods could be sold this season at a dollar. 'Not for a dollar and a quarter' would come immediately thereafter, and to that question the answer was practically the same that was made to the previous question.

"My shopping tour this morning has convinced me that Mr. McKinley and his friends have taken considerable purchasing power away from the few dollars that I have to spend on dress, and I shall never believe a Republican when he tells me that the tariff is not a tax. I am satisfied that I shall have to practice greater economy in order to live within my income than I have ever before practiced. Perhaps I am receiving some compensating blessing, but if I am, I do not know it."—New York Times.

Belgium, notwithstanding Mr. Depew's ranking her among the converts to the policy of protection, still remains one of the few countries of Europe that cling to the idea of commercial liberty. In the course of a recent debate in the Belgian Chamber, reference was made to the new French legislation, so pronouncedly protective in spirit, and fear was expressed that Belgium would find her market in France greatly restricted. Thereupon a prominent member observed that the true way for Belgium to meet the situation was to make still lower the duties on raw materials and all imports that have any effect upon the country's ability to export goods. In this way, he maintained, Belgian manufacturers would have a new advantage over their French competitors in the foreign trade, which, together with the extra handicap of the latter in the shape of taxed raw material, would enable Belgium to win from France more of the South American trade than would be needed to make up for the diminished commerce with France. Then let heavier taxes be laid on imports of luxuries, and the deficit in the Treasury would be made good, while the productive power of the country would be increased. M. Beernaert, the Minister of Finance, joined in the debate, and, though he did not explicitly commit himself to the plan suggested, he made it plain that any changes in the Belgian tariff would be in the interests of commercial freedom. He called attention to the significant fact that the trade returns for the four countries of Europe which still stand out against the general invasion of protection—England, Switzerland, Belgium and the Netherlands—were more satisfactory than those of any protected country, while the one with the least industrial development yet did a business, under a system of liberty, which, relatively to the population, was twice as great as that of France or the United States, and almost four times that of Austria or Italy.—Nation.

Cancer Can be Cured, and by Dr. James M. Solomon, Jr. 25 Cents.

BOSTON, Mass.

Aug. 29, 1890.

Dr. Solomon has cured a cancer on his lip of seventeen years' standing, it was cut out twice, by what they call eminent surgeons, at intervals of six years, after being cut out each time I knew by the feeling it was still there, and it would be now if I had not been so fortunate as to have Dr. Solomon treat it, he did it without any cutting. I would urge those afflicted with cancer not delay, but to go at once and be cured permanently as I have done. My dear Doctor I thank from the bottom of my heart.

JOHN HALLAHAN,  
78 Charlestown Street.

Nervous headache, wakefulness, relieved by inhaling Johnson's Anodyne Liniment freely.

## AMATEUR INTERCLUB BOWLING.

The second in a series of games between bowling teams made up of shoe and leather dealers and insurance men was rolled at the Newton clubhouse, last Friday evening.

The first game gave the shoe and leather men a lead of 87 pins. Friday night's rolling resulted in 1984 pins for the shoe and leather team, and 2053 pins for the insurance team, the former winning the series by 18 pins, although losing the second half by 69 pins.

The closing half of the contest attracted quite a large company of spectators.

No remarkable scores were made, the work of the shoe and leather men falling off considerably compared with the preceding match.

The best three-string score was made by Dearborn, who knocked down 470 pins. The summary:

Bowler	First string.	Second string.	Third string.	Totals.
Dearborn.....	157	177	136	470
Allen.....	160	129	131	420
Baker.....	135	119	138	392
Hatch.....	109	109	173	391
Lund.....	138	121	121	380
Totals.....	699	655	699	2053

## SHOE AND LEATHER TEAM.

Carter.....	140	117	111	377
Hamilton.....	142	151	147	440
Hall.....	141	140	152	433
Langdon.....	138	104	123	365
Hawley.....	152	89	128	369
Totals.....	722	601	661	1,984

An interesting game of bowling in the Newton Club tournament was played Monday evening at Newtonville between teams 8 and 4, the former winning by 49 pins.

Savage was high roller, with a score of 335 pins, and he also made the best 10-frame score. The playing of Cunningham was strong, as he knocked 304 pins. The score:

TEAM EIGHT.	First string.	Second string.	Third string.	Total.
Bowler.....	143	138	135	376
Cunningham.....	133	125	135	390
Langdon.....	130	130	163	360
Payne.....	115	119	234	344
Byfield.....	141	149	290	480
Totals.....	687	661	1,348	3,334

## TEAM FOUR.

Savage.....	177	158	150	335
Taylor.....	140	140	140	280
Estes.....	93	114	114	275
Avery.....	106	169	169	275
Coffin.....	115	87	202	202
Totals.....	631	668	1,299	3,170

An interesting game in the amateur interclub bowling series was rolled Tuesday evening at the clubhouse of the Arlington Boat Club, between the Newton and Chelsea Review teams. The Newton Club bowlers won by 60 pins and put up some remarkably slim scores, with the exception of Tapley and Savage, the former making a total of 470.

The members of the Newton club were accompanied by ladies, and the visitors from both clubs were handsomely entertained by the Arlington men, in which pleasant duty they were assisted by their lady friends. The tables were very handsomely arranged, and decorated with smilax and cut flowers. The social features of the evening were very pleasant and much enjoyed by those present.

The score:

NEWTON.	1st	2nd	3rd	Totals.
Bowler.....	149	128	122	399
String.....	143	121	143	382
Tapley.....	154	150	163	470
Savage.....	165	135	129	429
Richards.....	146	118	137	396
Totals.....	725	655	697	2077

## CLUB ELEVEN.

The members of the Newton club were accompanied by ladies, and the visitors from both clubs were handsomely entertained by the Arlington men, in which pleasant duty they were assisted by their lady friends. The tables were very handsomely arranged, and decorated with smilax and cut flowers. The social features of the evening were very pleasant and much enjoyed by those present.

The score:

NEWTON.	1st	2nd	3rd	Totals.
Scannell.....	132	143	134	409
Tent.....	133	129	134	396
Davis.....	115	132	152	379
Shade.....	127	119	139	365
Gould.....	133	111	144	436
Totals.....	650	684	681	2017

## ARLINGTON.

The Arlington team was defeated by the Woodland Park bowlers at Chelsea last Friday evening by 148 pins. The game has been protested by the former club because Lockett, it is claimed, obtained practice on the alleys contrary to the rules of the league. He is not a regular member of the Woodland Park team, but his score did not materially change the result. Defeat for the protesting team would have been almost certain with any other player in Lockett's place. The summary:

## WOODLAND PARKS.

Bowler	1st	2nd	3rd	Totals.
Loring.....	143	126	129	394
Pearson.....	151	143	157	451
Lockett.....	168	126	126	414
Raymond.....	161	129	110	424
.....	153	137	154	436
Totals.....	728	694	703	2125

## CLUB ELEVEN.

The home games of the inter-club bowling series are now completed, and all future games are to be played on neutral alleys. Under these circumstances the following calculations, made up to March 13, should prove of interest:

CLUBS.	Games won	Games lost	Total wins	Average per game	Average per man
B. A. ....	13	7	47,211	788	157 3-5
Newton.....	12	8	46,472	774	155
Casino.....	10	10	45,632	774	152 1-15
Arlington.....	13	10	45,754	766	

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CONVENTION TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

MORE HEARINGS.

The second hearing on the manner of laying sewerage assessments was much more entertaining than the first. There was a greater variety of speakers, the addresses were shorter and more pointed and from an intellectual standpoint, the meeting was a most successful affair, and the audience was at times very enthusiastic.

Quite unexpectedly two of the city's prominent young lawyers appeared and took up the cudgels in defense of the plan already adopted by the city council, contending that the experience of many other cities had proved that that was the only satisfactory plan. The plan of Mr. Langford, they contended, was not only clearly illegal, but it would lead to almost endless litigation, and was not as equitable as the plan already adopted.

Mr. Langford made a strong defense of his position and also brought out the striking fact that Waltham has made a contract for 35 miles of sewers, to cost very nearly the same amount as is estimated for 25 miles in Newton. On the strength of this he contended that the Newton estimates were much too large. Perhaps some of the difference in the cost may consist in the fact that in Waltham the foundation is clay or gravel, and so it will be an easy matter to make excavations, while in Newton many of the streets are built on the solid rock, and excavating such streets will be very expensive. The city engineer is pretty well posted in regard to Newton streets, and his figures will probably be found to be pretty nearly accurate.

Dr. C. C. C. made a very ingenious sketch of how easy it would be to pay for sewerage the same way we pay for city water, and the plan would certainly have the merit of simplicity.

Hon. Leverett Saltonstall made a very shrewd presentation of the case from the standpoint of residents of Chestnut Hill, who do not hope for sewers for many years, and whose sewers, if they are ever built, will probably be connected with either Brookline or Boston trunk sewers.

They will have to pay their proportion of the cost of sewerage, without having any part of the cost of the local sewers put into the tax levy.

Mr. D. W. Farnham, Mr. John W. Carter, and Mr. Marcus Morton discussed various aspects of the question of assessments, and the speech-making closed with a very racy speech from Harry English, who presented the case from the standpoint of the laboring man, who by the greatest economy has managed to get a little home with a heavy mortgage. The report of the meeting will be found on another page.

Owing to the great length of the hearing, the remarks of Messrs. Saltonstall, Ivy, Morton, Carter, Farnham and English have been left over for publication next week, as the matter is one of so much importance, that it is desired to give the remarks in full.

NO DIVISION THIS YEAR.

The Morse Field Petitioners have certainly won a substantial victory this year, although they have been given leave to withdraw. Of the four members of the committee on towns, who attended all the hearings and visited the territory, one, a venerable Democrat, was evidently opposed to the petitioners from the start, and had no patience with them, as his questions and comments showed almost too plainly. Another frankly said that his county was opposed to divisions anywhere, on account of Beverly, but the other two, Messrs. Monk of Brockton and Weston of Hingham, who came to the hearings in an impartial frame of mind and were willing to listen to and weigh the testimony, were in favor of the petitioners.

Of the other members of the committee, one seemed to be a great chum of Representative Ensign and other Watertown men, as he was constantly seen with them, another went to Bermuda after the first hearing and only returned in time to vote with the committee, and of course voted with the majority.

Evidently if the petitioners could have had an impartial committee, who would have attended all the hearings, they would have secured a report in their favor and they hope for better luck next year. The affair has been a very interesting illustration of the way things are managed in legislative bodies and the way a verdict depends not on argument or evidence but on the make-up of a committee, and the preconceived prejudices of its members.

The Morse Field territory will have to remain a sort of No Man's land for another year, and Watertown will probably continue to get as much out of it in taxes, and to expend as little as possible, for as a Watertown official is reported to have said, they expect some day to lose the territory, and see the petitioners triumph. If the Watertown officials should be broad-minded enough to inaugurate a liberal and conciliatory policy there might be a different result, but there is little prospect of their doing this.

Now that the case is settled the petitioners are looking with interest to see whether that friend and partner of Mr. Derby's will build his house on Boyd street, and take the Fitchburg railroad to go to the Brighton abattoir, because the Watertown is just as near as the Newton station.

COUNCILMAN FORKALL made a heavy bid for workingmen's votes, when he attacked the contract for crushed stone, by which the city is to save \$15,000 a year, and said that no such contract should be given unless the contractor should agree to employ only Newton men. He also professed to feel much aggrieved because the Newton papers did not oppose the contract, and favor the twenty-five men working at the quarry at the expense of the rest of Newton. But Mr. Forkall only wished to make himself solid with his constituents, and it is to be regretted that in order to do this he was willing to sacrifice the interests of the city, which he swore to protect when he took his oath of office. The city council does not exist to provide a soft place for a few men, but to look after the good of the greatest number, and in this case the city gets not only all the crushed stone it got last year, but it also saves fifteen thousand dollars, and this sum will allow of just so many more men being employed on the streets. The men who worked at the stone pit can work on the streets and the money saved will more than pay them, which fact places Mr. Forkall in a very curious position.

THE resignation of Dr. E. A. Whiston as clerk of the Newton Cottage Hospital, which position he has held from the beginning, is made necessary by pressure of business. Dr. Whiston has been an admirable official, and has labored faithfully and wisely to bring the hospital up to its present state of efficiency, and to make it one of the model institutions of the country. Dr. Whiston was admirably fitted both by nature and training for the position, and the people of Newton owe him a debt of gratitude for his services. Fortunately the Hospital is not to lose the benefit of his advice, as he has been chosen a trustee in place of Mr. W. P. Ellison, who succeeds Dr. Whiston as clerk. The position is a very important one and the trustees are to be congratulated that they were able to induce Mr. Ellison to take the position. Its duties are rather onerous for a business man, but Mr. Ellison never shirks any responsibility which seems a duty to accept, and he will fill Dr. Whiston's place as few men could fill it. A change in the by-laws of the corporation is contemplated, and to that end a meeting is called, the notice of which will be found in another column.

THE commissioner of Highways and Bridges is a new state official whose appointment is called for in many quarters, and there will be a vigorous demand for the creation of such an office at the public hearing at the state house on Tuesday. City Engineer Noyes of this city was one of the speakers who favored the appointment of such an official.

ONE reform that has been inaugurated at City Hall is that the City Council now meets at the exact time appointed, instead of a half hour or so later, and thus gives more time for city business, and allows of an earlier adjournment.

An Interesting Debate.

The South Middlesex Unitarian Club had an interesting debate Wednesday evening at their March meeting at Young's in Boston, and a large attendance was present. The subject for consideration was "Is Catholicism a Menace to our Republican Institutions?" and the speakers were the Rev. Joshua P. Bodish, rector of St. John's Roman Catholic church, Canton, and the Rev. Francis B. Hornbroke of Newton.

Rev. Mr. Hornbroke was the first speaker. He said he thought the club had not gone out of the way in selecting the subject; its discussion ought to be healthful, if only it brings out truth in the place of imagined evils. It is easy to magnify the virtues of one's own party and the errors of all others.

He alluded to the "tempest in the teapot" over this question in Boston, and had thought, if he were compelled to choose between Dr. Fulton and Leo XIII., he should be for Leo every time. He thought it not strange that some timid souls might fear the influence of the Catholic church, for there are conditions, circumstances under which that great body exists, which give occasion for such great fears.

The body includes nearly one-fifth of our population, with many adherents born and trained in foreign soil, and is governed by some one with extensive power.

Its attitude toward our institutions will always attract and be worthy of attention.

The question is, are our institutions and this church so constituted as to be mutually hostile. Does the church threaten our institutions?

He thought there reasons among ever fair-minded men, for some anxiety. The neglect of popular education in foreign lands, by the church, is one of these reasons. It is, perhaps, fair to ask if the

INFLUENCE OF THE CHURCH

is to be similarly shown here. There is also a feeling that all classes should share some common education; that they may have better acquaintance and mutual confidence.

He did not justify this criticism of the church to its fullest extent, but it is a strong hold in the community.

Again, the average non-Catholic perhaps misunderstands the declarations of the head of the church on questions of the liberty of the press, freedom of speech, etc. On its face, the utterance gives occasion for criticism.

The Morse Field territory will have to remain a sort of No Man's land for another year, and Watertown will probably continue to get as much out of it in taxes, and to expend as little as possible, for as a Watertown official is reported to have said, they expect some day to lose the territory, and see the petitioners triumph. If the Watertown officials should be broad-minded enough to inaugurate a liberal and conciliatory policy there might be a different result, but there is little prospect of their doing this.

IX, declared the necessity of a state church and the interpretation of it by the average reader is adverse to the church.

The utterance of Cardinal Manning on the relation of the church to the civil government are confusing to one reared in this country. But it is not clear that he means that in a country like this the Pope should be preferred rather than the state in case of a conflict.

These are some of the points which are the source of the feeling which finds its extreme in the denunciation which is so often heard.

In reading Cardinal Newman's answer to Mr. Gladstone, he had found an answer many of these criticisms. But Cardinal Manning defends the syllabus to the extent that the Catholic church authorities do not clear up difficulties.

Newman and Manning seem to represent different policies in the church. The question is, which is really significant of what the church really holds, and will execute if opportunity offers. It would seem to rest with the head of the church, but as this changes, we ask what are we to expect and what to do in the future?

He expressed the liberal desire of the Unitarian body toward the Catholic church, and alluded to Dr. Chapman's eulogy on the death of Bishop Cheverus, the first bishop of Boston, and the fact that the Catholic church bells tolled at Dr. Chapman's funeral. The cordiality between the two bodies. He felt ready to meet the Catholic church on ground of mutual confidence and respect in all efforts for the benefit of the whole people.

Rev. Father Bodish was introduced as a Catholic priest with an ancestry running back to the Mayflower, and one who belonged to the Catholic church and the American republic. He made a very interesting and conservative address, closed with an earnest declaration of the idea that the Catholic church is one of the strong safeguards to the safety and perpetuation of republican institutions.

High School Notes.

The officers of the battalion received proofs at the school this week from Odlin Fritz. They were very good. Any in the school can obtain a finished photograph by giving his order to Maj. Tyler.

The regular meeting of the Lyceum will be held tomorrow (Saturday) evening at the High school building. A fine musical program will be given, with the chair and the debate will be on the following day.

Resolved. That a properly adjusted tax on land should be substituted for the present system of taxation." The committee, through its chairman, Mr. Tyler, will report in the affirmative. The debate is expected to be interesting.

Tickets for the Athletic meet are out and rapidly being sold. The entry fees are desired as the lists close one week from today. Everything now points to a successful meet. The officers are putting forth all possible efforts to make it a success. It is hoped that the young ladies in the school will attend and so encourage with their presence. The date is Tuesday evening, April 7.

Lasell Notes.

Mr. Richard Burton's lecture, Tuesday evening, March 12th, upon George Meredith, was a scholarly analysis of the power of the writer rather in his prose works than as a poet. It was greatly enjoyed.

An additional reception was held in the parlors of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shepherd, Saturday, March 14, which included the young ladies who, through illness or other causes, had not been able to attend the regular course. The Amphion Quartet furnished quite a part of the musical entertainment.

Mr. J. Elliot Trowbridge assisted at the praise service on Sunday evening by playing the organ for both solos, and accompaniment.

The cooking demonstration of March 15 was a dinner. Fifteen minute soup, roast beef, stewed tomatoes, salad, rice snow balls. A party attended the piano recital at Steinert hall, Boston, in the afternoon. Letters from Mr. Bradon and party this evening, dated at Cairo, one was mailed at Luxor, others well with them. They are bound for Jerusalem.

A party attended the reading of Mrs. Robertson at the Vendome, in Boston, Tuesday afternoon the 17th. Rev. Mr. Knox of the Methodist church, took charge of the school prayer meeting in the evening.

Quite a number attended the lecture of Rev. Louis A. Banks of Boston, upon "The Columbia River and its Neighbor," on Wednesday evening, March 18th, at the Methodist church.

The Annual Pupils' Musical Rehearsal will take place in the Gymnasium, Tuesday evening, March 24 at 7:45.

Doyle's famous greenhouses in Cambridge are a sight worth seeing. They are now one great mass of bloom. Lillies, jessamine, azaleas, genestas, hyacinths, hydrangeas and others too numerous to mention are arranged on large benches, thousands of them lining in rows, and will be in full flower in April. Mr. Doyle is indeed fortunate in securing the celebrated establishment of the late G. M. Howey, which contained some of the finest specimen plants in the country, and which enables him to select for his customers the productions of his own stock and greenhouses, instead of being obliged to buy from others. Those who visited his store recently, will find, last Easter, will no doubt have a beautiful display, which rivaled some of the Horticultural exhibitions.

European Travel.

Those who are to pass the summer or any portion of it abroad are already securing staterooms on the steamships of the various lines. As these promises to be a larger exodus to Europe this spring than ever before, there should be no time lost in arranging with the travel agencies, and the trouble and expense, he can by procuring an estimate from

H. Eaves, Parker House, Boston, ascertain exactly the cost of his contemplated journey. Not only can he engage his stateroom through Mr. Eaves, but he may also purchase his rail way tickets and hotel coupons of him. As the Boston agent for Messrs. Gaze & Son, the famous conductors of tours through Egypt, Mr. Eaves is enabled to offer routes and terms which are well worthy of attention. Eight first-class conducted excursions for the spring and summer having just been arranged for Ireland, Wales, England, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Germany and Russia. Mr. Eaves will send Gaze's Gazette, containing full particulars, to any address.

Economy in City Affairs.

Ever tax payer in the city of Newton is taxed on his property in the same amount as you in your last week's issue, or the saving of \$15,000 on furnishing dressed stone for the public streets of the city must have done so with satisfaction, and upon careful investigation of the affairs of the present management of the city we find that several other methods have been adopted, which will continue a saving to the city. With the great expense of sewerage, which is being considered and must be met with, it is a matter of great moment that we have at the head of our government a mayor in whom all good citizens can have the utmost confidence that every care and precaution will be taken to prevent the useless expenditures of money, and obtain for the city good administration on an economical basis.

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Spring Cloaks.

Ladies will be interested in seeing the new spring importations of cloaks and wraps now ready at the show rooms of Springer Brothers, 500 Washington St., Boston. They have garments from the leading markets of the world, and some very handsome and attractive garments are shown. They also show a large line of their own celebrated make. The spring styles are many of them marked changes from former styles, and it is a liberal education in the new fashions, to visit Springer Brothers' cloak parlors.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—GLEASON—At Everett, Feb. 26, Herbert J. Patterson and Flora May Gleason

DIED.

EASTERBROOK—At Newton Upper Falls, Mar. 13, James Easterbrook, 60 years, 5 months, 27 days.

WOOD—At Newton Centre, March 15, Jeannie E. wife of Geo. F. Wood.

RANNEY—At Newton Highlands, March 17, Thomas Ranney, 65 years.

MOORE—At Nonantum, March 16, Agnes Moore, 47 years, 8 days.

THAXTER—At Newton Centre, March 18, Susan H. Thaxter, 80 years.

WADDELL—At Newton Centre, March 18, Herbert W. Wadell, 21 years.

THOMAS—At Newton Highlands, March 19, Thomas Thomas, 70 years.

WADDELL—At Nonantum, March 19, Agnes Moore, 47 years, 8 days.

THAXTER—At Newton Centre, March 18, Susan H. Thaxter, 80 years.

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## NEWTONVILLE.

—C. Farley, Tuner, 433 Wash. st. Newton.  
—Mrs. H. P. Dearborn is gaining very slowly.  
—Miss Mary Byers left for New York on Monday.  
—Mr. C. B. Burgess has removed from Newtonville.  
—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Heffron are at Burlington, Vt.  
—Pinks, violets and roses fresh at Payne's pharmacy.  
—Mrs. John Savage has gone to Henniker, N. H., for a short visit.  
—There are letters in the post office for Charles H. Butler and Ira Young.  
—Keep's shirts to measure 6 for \$9, none better. 114 Tremont street, Boston.  
—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. McIntyre are receiving congratulations. A daughter.  
—John H. Williams has tendered his resignation as a member of the fire department.  
—Mrs. J. F. Curtis, who has been seriously ill since the first of January, is very slowly improving.  
—Mr. and Mrs. F. Frothingham have given up their residence on Austin street and have removed to Boston.  
—Elmer Lancey reached Glorita Ranch, Tipton, Cal., Monday March 9, after a six week's absence in the east.

—Mr. C. E. Hutchinson has the sympathy of many friends in the misfortune which befell him a few days since.  
—Mr. C. E. Adams and family, who have been passing the winter in Boston, have returned to their residence, Grove Hill.

—Mr. A. Chisholm, agent for B. F. Barker, the Auburndale coal dealer, has established an order box in Tainter's news stand.

—Sections of Washington street have been treated with liberal doses of gravel this week and otherwise put in good condition for travel.

—Rev. R. A. White lectured on "Sunny Italy" in the Universalist church Wednesday evening. The lecture was finely illustrated with stereopticon views.

—Services in the Universalist church next Sunday morning at 10:45. Rev. R. A. White will preach. All are welcome. Evening services in the vestry at 7:35.

—Rev. Mr. Ward occupied the pulpit in the Central Congregational church Sunday. He is a forcible and eloquent preacher, and may succeed the late Rev. Mr. Taylor.

—Don't forget the Guild meets on Monday next instead of Tuesday and please remember that the Guild Fair relies on your interest, and takes place March 31 and April 1.

—An illustrated lecture on the Passion Play, by O. D. Cheny, will be given at the Central Congregational church, Thursday evening March 26, at 7:30. Admission 35 cents.

—A very fine wood cut of "Still Hours" has found its way into life. It is an excellent copy of the original, at present the property of Capt. W. J. Follett of the Newton Club.

—A game in the Newton club bowling tournament was played at Newtonville last evening between teams 9 and 3. Team 9 won by 74 pins with a total of 1407 against 1333 for their opponents.

—There was a large attendance at the Unity Club on Thursday evening—Art papers by the president and Miss Palmer, social chat over "the cup that cheers" and altogether a delightful occasion.

—Mr. Charles Woodworth has gone to North Dakota and will take an important position on a large ranch that possesses post office privileges and is headquarters for supplies for a large section of adjoining farming lands.

—Everett L. Smith says that "Keno F." cost less than \$15,000, and no one doubts the truth of that statement. The dispatches from Dubuque placed the cost at about \$15,000, presumably with the knowledge of the parties interested.

—The Virginia and Tennessee Jubilee Singers sang before a very good audience on Sunday evening in Tremont Hall. The religious fervor and enthusiasm of the colored race was evinced fully in their selections and manner of rendering.

—The parts in the operetta of "Cox and Box" which will be presented in the New Church parlors next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, will be taken by Mr. T. E. Stutson, Mr. E. C. Burrage and Mr. H. S. Kempton, all of whom belong to "The Home."

—The Newton Club bowling team has four more games to play on neutral alleys as follows: March 25, with the Athletics on the Norfolk House Alley; April 8, with the Woodlands Parks at the same place; April 17, with the Casino at Chelsea; April 20, with the Arlingtons at Auburndale.

—A genial resident of this ward got very angry a few nights since, all on account of a little domestic episode. It seems that he purchased a fine Dutch cheese and sent it home. It was served later cut up in slices, and the pretty servant girl who made the mistake is now looking for a situation.

—A motion for a new trial made by the plaintiff in the case of Charles W. Coleman vs. Higgins & Nickerson, has been overruled by Judge Blodgett of the Superior Court. The motion was argued on Saturday last in Boston, Curtis Abbott appearing for Coleman and George T. Lincoln for Higgins & Nickerson.

—Owing to ill-health in his family, Mr. A. Shattuck, manager of the Eastern Massachusetts Department of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Me., has been compelled to sever his connection with the company and to remove to Minnesota. Mr. Robert C. Brigham of this city has been appointed his successor.

—At the Sunday evening meeting of the Universalist church, Mar. 15, Rev. R. A. White speaking on "The Value of Public Worship," made a vigorous protest against the introduction into the city of Newton of the so-called "sacred concerts." For such an entertainment as was at that time being given in Newtonville, the six days of the week were, he said, not only proper but sufficient.

—Engine 1 passed leisurely through this town and into box 334. When it stopped, nearly ten minutes after the alarm had been pulled in. It seems a queer sort of policy to give the Newton steamer an unnecessary run of two miles, rather than utilize the ornamental fire engine located at West Newton. Long runs with heavy apparatus are not considered especially beneficial for horses.

—Messrs. Chadwick & Stillings, the builders of the beautiful block of houses on the Bay State Road, Boston, are so pleased with the success of their venture—more than half of them having already been sold—are to begin immediately the erection of another block on the same principle—the houses to be better built and kitchens in the top. As soon as the season is settled they will break ground and proceed with all expedition.

—The bowling match between the Boston Athletic Association and Norfolk House Casino teams at the Newton Clubhouse, Wednesday evening, awakened very little enthusiasm and the applause was decidedly weak and spiritless. The Athletic Club objects to any sort of demonstration. It is not nice, you know, and Freddie Wood thinks that it has a tendency to rattle the players. If spectators are compelled hereafter to maintain so much dignity, it will be necessary to hire an organ grinder to keep people from falling asleep.

—A special meeting of the Dunham Lodge, F. & A. M., was held in Meemic Hall, Wednesday evening and the second degree was given to three candidates. After the ceremonies, the brethren adjourned to the banquet hall where a collation was served followed by entertainment features. Mr. T. E. Stutson exhibited his famous wild menagerie and vocal numbers were rendered by the Dunham quartet. A large delegation of visiting masons were present from Boston, Waltham, Brookline and other places. Judge Grover and ex-Postmaster Bowers of Needham were among the number.

—A campfire under the auspices of Chas. Ward post 62, G. A. R., was held in Mansfield Hill, Newtonville, last evening. The post had a booth, the Clavin Guard company, C. 5th regiment, M. V. M., and the officers of the Newton high school battalion. Entertainment features were first in order. Several war songs were rendered and harmonica selections given by Peter White, a member of the Clavin Guard.

—At the meeting of Newton Commandery post 8, G. A. R., last Friday evening, one application for membership was received.

—The standing committee have eliminated from the parish records all matter derogatory to the character of the rector.

—At a recent meeting of the Women's Guild on motion of Mrs. H. Turner, it was voted to raise a sum of money for Mrs. E. M. Bunker, a member of the Guild. A general response was made and the amount presented to Mrs. Bunker.

—City Marshal Richardson has had a large number of appealed cases before the superior court during the last term, including 5 liquor cases, which resulted in convictions in each case with fines and sentences in the house of correction. Five cases for breaking and entering also came up and several other cases of less importance.

—Patrick McNeal, River street, was convicted in the police court last Friday on a complaint charging him with maintaining a liquor nuisance. Sentence was deferred until Monday and McNeal furnished bail for his appearance, but soon after departed for parts unknown. He was defaulted in court Monday.

—Mr. Stutson, Mr. Burrage and Mr. Kempton are to take the parts in Sullivan's Operetta "Cox and Box" at the Newtonville New Church parlors on Highland avenue, next week, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. There is considerable interest in seeing and hearing these well known members of the "Players" in a musical program. Tickets are on sale at Ingraham's drug store.

—The action of the highway committee in awarding a contract to C. H. Hale for furnishing the city with crushed stone, has been sharply criticized by laborers, who are members of the Knights of Labor, and the local assembly has protested through the public prints. The committee, however, has proven contract work a failure, and that it opens up opportunities for the employment of unskilled and degraded classes of workmen. What action the Knights will take in the matter has not yet been made public.

—The subject of "heredity" was discussed at the Women's Educational Club at their last meeting. Miss Rowe of New London reading the opening paper, a free discussion following. Dr. Johnson has said "a man will unfold just as far as the inner man force will permit or impel. Character and talent are the products of ancestry. Heredity governs not only the dominant but also the subordinate traits. Both longevity and shortness of life are transmitted from our ancestors. Exquisite grace, peculiarity of voice, loquacity, idiosyncrasies of character and habit are all transmitted. There is always a tendency to return to the normal type. Acquired habits are not transmitted only as they become a fixed habit. In Germany out of 26,000 students, 10,000 are afflicted with 'Myopia.' Musical talents are transmitted also a good ear. The best musicians show the hereditary traits. Many scientific men have had noteworthy mothers. Poets are born it is said not made, and are such a rare combination that they have been called an accident. Wise men are not born among fools, Carlyle says, every man is a quotation from his ancestors. It requires three generations of brain to produce a Vassar graduate. It would hardly be possible to build up a race of demi-gods as the law of average is constantly renewing the other side of the scale. It should be a great cause of gratitude to the well born."

—At the next meeting of the program in charge of Misses Holt and Brooks and their young assistants deserve cordial thanks. Master Charles Atwood gave some fine cornet solos. Master Barlow played well upon the violin and Clarence Ballou showed rare skill upon the piccolo.

## WEST NEWTON.

—Fay rents pianos, Wash. st., Newton.

—C. A. Cole is putting a 30-horse power engine into his blacksmith shop.

—Keep's shirts to measure 6 for \$9, none better. 114 Tremont street, Boston.

—David Riley, Lander street, who has been quite ill, is now convalescing.

—The monthly sociable was held in the Baptist church Wednesday evening.

—Mr. Geo. P. Rice has been confined to his home on Webster street this week by illness.

—Mrs. J. B. Cox, Watertown street, who has been ill several months, is now convalescing.

—Mr. C. M. Haley and family of Shaw street, passed a few days in Montreal, Canada.

—Dr. Albert Nott has received his one year's benefit of \$100 from the Order of the Royal Ark.

—Mr. George Morrison and wife were guests at Mr. E. B. Wilson's, Otis street, this week.

—The last sociable of the Unitarian church for the season takes place this Friday evening.

—Mr. J. Richard Carter has been elected second vice-president of the Boston Paper Trade Association.

—Mrs. J. C. Jaynes receives her friends Mondays, afternoon and evening through the month of March.

—S. F. Cate has had a private telephone line put up between his office at the stable and the B. & A. railroad station.

—Mr. Nat Lane, Cherry street, is at home for a few weeks, having recently returned from an extended business trip.

—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Stewart, accompanied by Miss Alexander have left to enjoy a warmer climate for three weeks.

—Mrs. E. R. Seecomb of Perkins street, with her daughter, has returned from New York where she has been visiting her son.

—The sewerage assessment hearing in the City Hall Tuesday evening, was attended by 250 citizens interested in the subject.

—At the meeting of branch 395, O. L. H., Tuesday evening, one candidate was nominated and three applications for membership received.

—Mr. Charles Robinson of Chestnut street who is at present in California, is much improved in health and will return home in about three weeks.

—Rev. Timothy Hale of Lake City, Minn., has been called from his home to the bedside of his sister, Miss Mary Hale of this village, who is seriously ill.

—The success of the young ladies' last minstrel performance in a pecuniary way was as satisfactory as the artistic results.

—The proceeds go to benevolent objects.

—At the Sunday evening meeting of the Universalist church, Mar. 15, Rev. R. A. White speaking on "The Value of Public Worship," made a vigorous protest against the introduction into the city of Newton of the so-called "sacred concerts."

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—At the Sunday evening meeting of the

police station and court should be arranged in a suitable separate building, but the alterations have in a measure robbed the central offices of the police department of their formerly decided rural appearance.

—The alarm from box 334, Wednesday afternoon, was for a fire in an occupied house on Prince street, owned by Mr. Geo. P. Hewett, which was damaged to the extent of about \$1500. Insured. The cause of the fire is unknown.

—At the meeting of Newton Commandery post 8, G. A. R., last Friday evening, one application for membership was received.

—The engagement is announced of Mr. Wm. Kirke Corey of Brookline, and Anna Plummer, daughter of the late Wm. E. Plummer, Esq., of Auburndale, Mass.

—The standing committee have eliminated from the parish records all matter derogatory to the character of the rector.

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—Capt. Haskell and family will remove to Brewster about April 10. His house will become an annex to the missionary home.

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—A lecture on "Elementary Principles of Electricity" as applied to electric light and power, with stereopticon views, will be given before the Insurance Library Association, 35 Kilby street, Boston, this evening. Mr. Henry N. Baker of this ward is president of this association.

—Miss Longfellow's reading on the History of Art was given at her own room on Tremont street, "Easily Roman Art" At the Church of the Immaculate Conception, April 10.

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## IN A CANOE.

I saw the river going by,  
And asked it why;  
It crept so silently along,  
Without a song.  
It answered not, but only smiled;  
Then I waited.  
The summer's breeze and warm sun shaft,  
Launched my light craft,  
And wandered upward, thro' the noon  
Of golden June;  
As if I dreamed of glories the river seemed;  
I saw the double landscape there  
In middle air—  
The two hemispheres of blue;  
Between the two, like a curled leaf, sun-browned and dry  
Like a curled leaf, sun-browned and dry  
Beneath the sky;  
My droves eyes,  
My droves eyes, twofold guise  
Knew not the dream boat of the two  
From the true.  
But on I went, I at my bow  
O'er which the sun and now,  
Began to break the clear expanse  
With dazzling glances,  
And flying round the rocks mid-stream  
I caught the gleam of the rushing past  
With footsteps fast.  
Then from above I heard the roar  
Of wheels a score,  
And the world was dark with toil—  
All rush and boil,  
And half afraid,  
The timid steed pranced one by one,  
From the sun,  
The river as it sped along  
Sang his low song;  
I have no worse as that hast thine,  
O river, to me;  
I have my rocks, my angry floods,  
And passionate moods.  
I know that yet I have to go  
Through many a bower, below,  
Before I reach the mighty sea  
When I am free.  
But now I rest and loiter here  
Quiet and clear.  
With a landscape on my breast  
As this thinks best.  
I comfort many a weary heart  
With my still art;  
I sing to many a restless throng  
My silent art;  
Rest, and enjoy God's perfect day  
While now you may;  
Yet hold the course He marks for thee  
Till you are free.  
I loosed my craft; and, dropping down  
Toward the bridge and town,  
I saw the deep vault of the sky  
Above me;  
All was the perfect calm  
Of Summer's balm.  
And so I drifted,neath the morn  
Of silver June.

## OUT OF BOHEMIA.

It was almost ten o'clock, and the gusts of cold wind were driving down the streets of Highborough. A fine rain, half sleet, although it was April, was falling and being beaten like mist by the rain all about the corners.

Highborough on a sunny day, with its red and brown roofs shining, its flags flying on the towers of the Arsenal, the blue sea dimpling in the sunlight, and white sails scudding across the bay, is as pleasant a town as one need to see; but Highborough in a mist, its streets and nooks filled with drifting sleet, its windows crusted with freezing rains, its shutters rattling, and the sea moaning and beating against its cliffs, is a different place altogether; a cosy one still to those who sit beside warm fires and shrug their shoulders as the storm beats without; but for those who are roofless and shelterless, well—God pity them.

Although it was near ten o'clock, and a stormy night at that, there was still a light dimly burning in the church of St. Peter's. In the organ loft a single gas jet was burning, lighting up the glittering banks of keys and the many colored-pipes of the great organ.

In the organ loft stood Johnson, the burly choir-master. He was rubbing his hands softly, while his ruddy face beamed with satisfaction. He did not mind now that the train had been late, so that he had really feared lest Miss Harper, the prima donna, would not arrive at all, since here she was, having kindly consented to come over from her hotel to try her solos for the Easter service of tomorrow, which Johnson meant to make memorable as the finest service ever held in St. Peter's. Miss Harper's singing was perfect. She understood so perfectly how to adapt her voice to the size of the church, that she filled it with the greatest of ease, and yet she did not seem to overpower her hearer.

Johnson beamed with delight, and a dark figure cowering over the register down below in the broad aisles, seemed shaken with a transport of delight and pain.

"The songs run very smoothly," Miss Harper said carelessly. "It is a good church to sing in; but I hope it will be well filled tomorrow, it is so much easier to sing in a full house than in an empty one. Has my carriage come? Very well then, ten o'clock tomorrow. Good night, Mr. Kenyon. How steep these stairs are."

And laughing lightly, and with her long rich gown gathered up in her hand, the great singer left the old church and was put into her carriage by Mr. Johnson with an air of respect amounting almost to reverence.

A few moments the organist sat with his hand wandering over the keys of the organ; then he locked the instrument, turned out the single gas jet, and came down stairs with his friend, the boyish tenor, the sweetest singer in all Highborough. Down by the register, as they crossed the nave, they came upon the dark figure, now trying to hide in the shadow of a pillar.

Charlie Sanford, the young tenor, put his hand upon the shoulder of the figure.

"Stealing," he said sharply. "See here, Kenyon."

The figure turned. It was a girl, with wild eyes and thin face.

"What should I steal?" she asked suddenly. "There's nothing to steal in a church. I was only warming myself a little."

"More likely you were stealing the books."

"I was not; I tell you. Let me go."

Kenyon put out his hand and lifted the grasp of his companion from the girl's shoulder.

"What were you doing?" he asked, in his grave, kind fashion.

"Nothing but gettin' warm and listenin' to her," the girl answered with a nod toward the organ-loft where Miss Harper had been singing.

"Did you like it?" Kenyon asked.

The girl looked at him as if amazed at his gentle tone and the question. She had not answered. She had very likely been already surprised by the things of which Miss Harper had been singing, things of which in her range of experience she could have had few glimpses and little knowledge; and now whatever feelings were awakened by Kenyon's questions, she was too utterly unable to put in words to attempt to reply to his question.

"Oh, come, Kenyon," Charlie Sanford said impatiently, "let the girl go; you see that she is a fool."

"I see nothing of the sort," Kenyon responded. Then he turned to the stranger again. "Where will you go?" he asked.

"I shall do no harm."

"But where will you go?" he persisted.

"What is it to you?" she asked in her turn.

"Never mind that," Kenyon said, "tell me what you will do. Where will you go?"

A slight shiver came over the girl, and she drew more closely about her the thin and ragged remains of a shawl which clung to her shoulders.

"I shall walk the streets, very likely," she said with a new air of defiance. "The woman's dead that let me stay with her."

"Good heavens!" both the men exclaimed together.

"You cannot walk the streets, child, on a night like this," Sanford said, with an air of one who has settled all difficulties.

He was still young enough to have the feeling that because a thing was intolerable it was, therefore, not possible.

"You cannot pass such night in the street," Kenyon repeated with a widely different accent. "What would become of you?"

"What becomes of the most of us?" the girl demanded savagely, as it she resented having a sense of her misery thus thrust upon her. "There's always the river."

Her hearers shivered.

"Will you come with me to the rectory?" Kenyon asked.

"I don't know what a 'rectory' is," the girl answered; "but if it's a station 'ouse I'd rather take my chances in the street. Let me go; I can take care of myself."

"No, child; you cannot take care of yourself; the rectory is not a station house, and you must go with me you see."

There was a certain air of having settled the whole matter in the way Kenyon said this which made the girl follow him without further parley; and so in a moment more they were making their way along the streets of Highborough, cold and wet and sleety, toward the rectory where the organist lived with his uncle, the Rev. Constance Manning, the rector's oldest daughter, walked to church on Easter morning with a strange protege, a wild-eyed, sullen-faced creature, decently clothed in garments that had been Constance's own, but a girl whose hard, defiant face softened, changed and broke down utterly into a flood of tears when the grand old Easter anthems pealed out from the organ loft overhead. Watching her, Constance mused to herself that the girl did not in the least appreciate the words of either the service or of the song, but evidently the music thrilled her through and through.

"Kenyon is right," Constance said to herself. "She may be saved through her love for music, and I will try and love her. And then she has my dead mother's name, Margaret."

And thus between these two, a good woman and a good man, began the work of saving the wild girl. It was no easy task. The blood in her veins was restless and Bohemian; her nature was passionate. She often said that she was born bad, and that there was no good in her. Yet to Kenyon she was always humble, always trusting, and as obedient as a child.

One windy night in autumn Kenyon came upon Margaret down by the wharves; her gown was wet and torn, her hair blown about her face, her voice shrill in dispute with some of her old disreputable companions.

"Mignon!" he said.

She turned sharply; while her quarrelsome mate fled at once.

"Come home," Kenyon said; and did not speak again until they were in the rector's study.

When the study was reached, Kenyon closed the door, and coming to the side of the fire where Margaret was warming herself, he stood for a moment looking down at her in silence.

"Why have you done this?" he asked.

His tone was even and quiet, but there was in his eye a flash of anger such as she had never seen there save on rare occasions when the rector's boys whom he tutored were minded to break away from his authority.

"Why?" she repeated excitedly. "Because I am tired of being good! Because I was stilled by these warm rooms, and the roof over my head! I wanted breath and air. I wanted to feel the rain in my face and the wind tearing at my hair! I wanted to hear the waves, and I wanted to run and to fling up my arms and to shout!"

She looked like a young Bacchana as she poured out this string of words. Her eyes shone, the blood flushed hotly in her cheeks. Her breath came quickly, and she was transformed before Kenyon's sight.

"You cannot understand it, she went on fiercely. "You think it is wicked. You haven't it in your blood! I tell you, it seems sometimes as if this life would kill me!"

She gave a half sob as she ended, but she was learning self-control, and even in the midst of her passion she did not wholly give way.

"Mignon," the young man said, moved by her earnestness and by his glimpse of her inner life, "you are sixteen; I am twenty-eight; almost double your age. What if I tell you I have often felt as you say you felt today? That it is often hard for me to endure life as it is, so passionately do I long for something else."

Margaret smiled tenderly up into the face of the other, who had risen and come to lay her hand upon the younger woman's shoulder.

"You are all so good to me," she said. "Why should not be good to you?" Constance responded brightly. "Now I wish you would ask me of the boys to go to the church for Maurice. It is time for tea, and the children must come in."

She laughed as she ended, toying with a little bunch of violets Charlie had given her as they walked in the churchyard together.

"I will tell you just what I think," Constance answered her gently. "I think you are tired out with your five years' work, and your long voyage home, and that you do not know what you do want. I know that you need rest and petting more than anything else."

Margaret smiled tenderly up into the face of the other, who had risen and come to lay her hand upon the younger woman's shoulder.

"You are all so good to me," she said.

"Once I thought it would satisfy me," Margaret said slowly, "but somehow, no sooner am I near it, a future of fame and public praise does not look bright to me any longer. I love my art, but that is not all a woman's life."

There was a little silence in which Constance thought of Charlie Sanford.

"I have worked hard for years," Margaret went on, "often under hard masters, thinking 'I shall be satisfied when I can sing.' Now I find I can not. You are a good woman, Constance, and you are wise; tell me what is the matter with me."

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Margaret drew her soft scarlet shawl about her shoulders, and gathered her long black gown into her hand.

"I will tell Mr. Kenyon that tea is ready," she said.

She walked away through the churchyard with Charlie Sanford's willing violets in her bare hands. The church was empty and dim, with great shadows lurking in all the corners. Kenyon sat alone at the organ, playing softly and somewhat sadly to himself. Margaret, coming upon him unperceived, thought how little he had changed in the five years she had been in the other hemisphere. Five years of hard work have made him a little more grave and quiet, and there are beginning to be gray hairs in his head. He has never been a handsome man, but there has been always in his face a restful and strong expression of manliness.

"Oh, rest in the Lord," he sang, "wait patiently for him and he will give thee thy heart's desire." What is your heart's desire?" he asked, breaking off abruptly.

The girl raised her head. All the wildness had gone from her look, her dark eyes were filling with tears, her lips quivered.

"To be a great singer, is my heart's desire," she said softly; "to be able one day to sing as Miss Harper did that Easter, standing like an angel up there with you and the music, as if it were heaven."

Eight years after that April morning when Miss Harper sang the Easter solos at St. Peter's in Highborough, the old church was again filled to overflowing with an eager throng. There was a brave display of Easter costumes, and there were many curious glances directed toward the organ loft, where a slender, black-robed figure sat, half hidden by the carven pillars. It was known that the new singer over whose voice foreign critics had been so enthusiastic, was to sing, and Highborough was interested with the double interest of a musical taste and a sense of proprietorship in the prima donna, who had as a girl been in the choir in the streets of the old town.

The church was sweet with the breath of flowers. The chancel was all bejeweled with them. The gray stone font was heaped high and running over with them; white tuberoses and stephanotis; pure, artless camellias, with creamy petals and waxy leaves; glistening vines of smilax and ivy sweeping to the ground and glittering with drops of water as if with dew; and, above all, the great clusters of Easter lilies, fair, white and gleaming, unapproachable in their perfect vestal purity.

Presently the stir of the congregation was hushed, and the tones of the organ arose, softly, very softly, at first; at a low, sad strain, with a vague hint of hope running through, as though, after the sorrow of a long Lenten days, the grief of Ash Wednesday, the bitter woe of Good Friday, the hint of coming joy at last appeared. Then the organ was joined by two voices, high, sad, but ineffably sweet, the soprano cried: "Behold, my Lord has been taken away by night. Oh, where hast thou laid my Master's precious body?" Then the silvery tenor joined, and in with the harmony ran the solo voices and complaining. Suddenly the chords changed and grew strong and bright. There was a little rush, a tangle of expectancy, and then a slender but womanly figure stepped forward, and then a voice of wonderful beauty and richness burst forth into the glad cry of one who announced that Christ has arisen.

The old church was filled with the flood of song. The old arches quivered with the outburst of melody. It was the cry of thanksgiving of a soul to whom the words had a personal meaning; and never had the congregation at St. Peter's been so thrilled and moved by their Easter music. When the song was ended there was a deep and wonderful silence. Mignon had had her heart's desire. She had sung the Easter songs, as Miss Harper did, standing above them all, with Kenyon and the music as if it were heaven.

Her heart's desire; and was she not as she watched the girl's face when they two sat together in the April twilight. Mignon had just come in from the churchyard, where she had been walking with Charlie Sanford. Constance had smiled to see how happy they looked together, and what a handsome pair they made. She had said as much to Kenyon, who also stood watching them; but he did not reply, only pulling furiously at his mustache. Then he had muttered something about practicing for the evening service, and betaken himself with long strides over to the church.

It was a warm spring evening, there had been fire in the little parlor, and after Margaret had come in, Constance had thrown the windows wide to cool the room. The air was soft and full of the faint smell of the newly awakened earth. The rector's youngest boys were chatting on the wide door steps, while the two older ones were walking up and down the garden paths with their arms twined about one another; so that the sound of young voices came pleasantly into the room where the shadows began to gather.

"You should be very happy, Margaret," Constance said, "with such a life as you have before you. They all say that you have a fortune in your voice. It is a blessed gift to be able to sing as you sang this morning; yes, certainly you should be very happy, dear."

Mignon turned her dark eyes upon Constance.

"Would it make you happy?" she asked.

"I think it would."

"Once I thought it would satisfy me," Margaret said slowly, "but somehow, no sooner am I near it, a future of fame and public praise does not look bright to me any longer. I love my art, but that is not all a woman's life."

There was a little silence in which Constance thought of Charlie Sanford.

"I have worked hard for years," Margaret went on, "often under hard masters, thinking 'I shall be satisfied when I can sing.' Now I find I can not. You are a good woman, Constance, and you are wise; tell me what is the matter with me."

She laughed as she ended, toying with a little bunch of violets Charlie had given her as they walked in the churchyard together.

"I will tell you just what I think," Constance answered her gently. "I think you are tired out with your five years' work, and your long voyage home, and that you do not know what you do want. I know that you need rest and petting more than anything else."

Margaret smiled tenderly up into the face of the other, who had risen and come to lay her hand upon the younger woman's shoulder.

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### SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

Continued from page 2.

that it can be declared to be wholly void.

By this C. J. Gray may have meant to say reasonable and just, but as a matter of fact he said it was not quite bad enough to be wholly void. Mr. Powers also quoted the Worcester system and the court to sustain his proposition that it was a way by which you could determine the relative benefit which each individual owner was receiving upon his property. I am afraid I have not found Brother Powers' law for my book says in Workman vs Worcester that under the Springfield Sewer Act and also under the Worcester Sewer Act it was not open to inquire into the degree of benefit to the petitioners estate by the construction of the sewer.

I am afraid this is in the line of the law which Brother Powers did not find prevents you from carrying out a plan similar to the one presented to you by Mr. Langford.

But, says Mr. Powers with due discretion, if there is no such law there ought to be and you can get the privilege to do as you please.

I doubt it but even if possible it is not expedient: the Statute of 1878 as embodied in the public statutes is the result of the best experience extending over a period of thirty years during which time Boston, Holyoke, Somerville, Worcester, Lowell, Fall River, Cambridge, Charlestown, Springfield, Northampton, New Bedford and other cities all took their turns in the courts and it was recognized as the best policy to eliminate the question of relative values from the problem to adopt the same principle that business men would adopt. Would any of you advocate the adoption of a scale of prices by which the residents of Newton Centre should pay more or less for sidewalks or gas or water according as their estates are more or less valuable?

Supposing that instead of a sewer you were to require each householder to purchase from the city a garbage box and that the city paid a dollar apiece for the boxes; would you say to the resident of Newtonville, your place is worth 10 cents a foot, pay us a dollar for your box, and to the resident of Waban, your land is worth 5 cents a foot, pay us fifty cents for your box, and to the resident of Newton, your land is worth a dollar, a foot pay us ten dollars for your box? It is said that land worth a dollar will double in price and value as quickly as land worth ten cents will double; that is a rank fallacy, the service given land worth ten cents is as great and as beneficial as the service given any land in the city.

If the ten cent land needs sewerings its market value is increased as many cents per foot as dollar land in the same condition.

LETTER OF HON. ALDEN SPEARE.

Newton Centre, March 16, 1891.  
His Honor the Mayor, and Gentlemen of the City Council:—

I deeply regret that I am not able to be present at the hearing tomorrow evening.

No question of vital importance has been presented for your consideration, or to your predecessors, than that of sewerage and the adjustment of the manner by which shall be raised the funds necessary for the prosecution of the work, is worthy of your most intelligent attention in order that, as near as possible when finally settled, each and every citizen may feel that no section or class has been unjustly taxed for the benefit of any other section or class. In other words, when you shall have matured a plan and made such an adjustment that "by it the city, every section of the city, and its every citizen, will bear their just proportion of the great cost, and share on a basis of equity that knows no selfishness, no sectionalism," your work will have been well done and future generations will have occasion to, and doubtless will hold you in grateful remembrance.

Such a plan the gentleman that was before you the evening of the 2nd informs you he presented at that hearing.

Another gentleman who addressed you on that occasion kindly asked you "not to lose sight of one fact, and that is (said he) that the gentlemen that have brought forward this petition and now bring forward this plan for your consideration are men that have done so from the purest motives."

With such endorsement in advance of the parties that petition, and such a statement at the close of what the plan presented will accomplish, surely if one does not study the problem he might come to the conclusion that the city council of last year gave no careful thought to the subject, but finding that Brookline and Waltham had adopted a plan, adopted the same without further thought or consideration, and the gentleman in presenting his argument, after complimenting the engineers for the "earnest careful thought" they must have given the subject, adds the wish that he "could say as much for the plan of assessment."

The 7th section of the 50th chapter of the Public Statutes reads as follows:

Sec. 7. The city council of a city or the legal voters of a town may adopt a system of sewerage for a part or whole of its territory, and may provide that assessments under section four shall be made upon owners of estates within such territory by a fixed uniform rate, based upon the estimated average cost of all the sewers therein, according to the frontage of such estates on any street or way where a sewer is constructed, or according to the area of such estates within a fixed depth from such street or way, or according to both such frontage and area; but no assessment in respect to any such estate which by reason of its grade or level, or for any other cause cannot be drained into such sewer, shall be made, certified, or notified until such incapacity is removed.

You will note that the city council of 1890 adopted this the latest statute, and I believe the latest law of this Commonwealth on this subject, as had Waltham and Brookline, and I am creditably informed and am ready to believe that this was not done until they had given patient and careful consideration to nearly every system adopted by other cities in our state.

The gentleman who first addressed you on the evening of the 2nd said, "If there is anything in the law which prevents it," (alluding to the plan that Mr. Langford was to present) the legislature is in session, and can give the privilege" etc., he had previously stated that he "found nothing in the law which prevents you from carrying out a plan similar to the one which will be presented by Mr. Langford."

If the gentleman did not find "any illegality" in the proposed, either he or some one else must have suggested possibility of illegality.

I have it stated to me distinctly, by good legal authority, that the proposed plan is strictly illegal. I accept this as sufficient reason, if there were no other, why the proposed plan should not be adopted; but to my mind, the proposed plan is not only illegal, it is unjust, inequitable, sectional.

By the existing ordinance, the city by general taxation pays the expense of the proportion of the Metropolitan sewer that shall belong to the city, the expense of pumping of all the sewage that shall go from us into this Metropolitan sewer, the expense of keeping in repair of all the sewers in the city and for all coming time.

The city also pays all the expense of all surface drainage, which in Boston and other cities where 25 per cent. of the cost of the sewers is included in the general tax and 75 per cent. charged to the adjoining property—all the surface drainage goes directly into, and is carried with the sewage, thereby increasing the size and cost of the sewers, fully, if not more than the 25 per cent. charged in the general tax.

It seems to me that this fact must have been overlooked in the investigation of the gentleman who presented the "new" plan.

For myself, I am clearly of the opinion that the present ordinance puts every dollar into the general tax that can be done equitably, or that it seemed policy looking to the future growth and prosperity of the city.

The gentleman says, "experience proves that where sewers are laid real estate and rentals increase in value to an extent that makes it profitable for owners of real estate to have sewers introduced." I fully concur in that statement, and because I do (and I believe every gentleman of the city council will also endorse it) I venture the opinion, that the existing ordinance puts no more burden on real estate than legitimately belongs to it, and that personal property in carrying the before-mentioned proportion of the general expense of the sewerage and drainage system bears its—yes, more than its full proportion of the resultant tax.

I have not failed to notice the specious arguments presented to show why personal property should bear a larger proportion of the tax, but I have failed to see a single reason why it should do so. Will the gentleman tell us what benefit will accrue to my neighbor, who pays the largest tax in this city, to his personal property? His bonds of different railroads, his stock in banks and manufacturing companies? his horses and his carriages? these are his personal property. You know gentlemen, that their value is not in any way affected by sewerage in Newton, or the want of it, and you equally well know that every foot of land, the moment it is reached by the sewer is at once and forever advanced in value, and for this reason it can afford, and should pay the expense of the sewers.

It is very proper as well as necessary that the sewer should be first constructed on the north side of the city. By the existing ordinance as the sewer passes and it becomes available to each piece of land, it is at once charged with its proportion of the average cost of the whole system the Metropolitan part excluded. Now the gentleman complains at being obliged to pay the average cost per foot of the whole, and then paying in the general tax, a part of what the city will not immediately be reimbursed by the construction of the many miles of small lateral sewers which in the end will compensate the first cost of the entire system. Has the gentleman forgotten that they, and they only, will enjoy the benefits of the sewer till it has reached others, and other sections? and that while they are paying their small and inappreciable portion of this "double" tax, as he calls it, every other citizen is paying just the same per cent, not only of this uncollected portion of the original cost but also of the Metropolitan system and attendant expenses, and they have the inconvenience and unhealthiness of their own sewage on their premises and the expense of removing the same?

Happy are they that live on the north side of our city and shall first enjoy the benefits of the system of sewerage.

If it shall seem best after mature deliberation to deduct \$25.00 from the assessment of the average cost to each piece of real estate, and leave \$25.00 to be paid for each entry made to the sewer—I see no objection. I would make no other change in the existing ordinance.

That there are estates in this city that will not be connected with the sewerage system of the city during the life-time of any present at this hearing cannot be doubted by any present, nor will the estates not connected with the system be benefited to any appreciable extent, and there can be no equity in putting such a burden on them as the proposed ordinance would impose.

A single word as to policy.

A person seeking a residence generally asks the following questions after he has satisfied himself in a general way that he would like a residence in the town or city. "Have you a good system supplying your town with good water? Have you a good system of sewerage? Do you have good schools? What is your rate of taxation?"

Gentlemen, is it policy to adopt the proposed plan which every one knows has for its underlying principle, an increase of the general tax for the next thirty years?

There are other points that could and should be presented, and I have no doubt will be presented far abler than I could if present, and bespeaking for this subject the careful attention which its importance demands, I am Gentleman, Very sincerely yours,

ALDEN SPEARE.

DR. C. A. CREHORE'S ADDRESS.

My objection to the present ordinance is that it is based upon the assumption that land, which receives incidentally a benefit from the existence of a system of sewerage, should be deemed its principal beneficiary and therefore called upon to pay the cost.

The fact is just the reverse and the demand for sewerage is most urgent where there is the least quantity of land in question, in other words in the most densely populated settlements.

And moreover, even in tolerably closely settled districts, systems of sewerage are not absolutely required, until the introduction of a copious supply of water from an outside source dilutes and renders unmanageable the ordinary waste products of the household.

It is the "water taker" who renders a system of sewerage imperative, and I am afraid possible.

And the need he thus creates is directly proportioned to the quantity of water which he purchases to convert into sewage.

Now I ask if he, the water taker, is not the one to be charged in some form with the cost of the system of sewerage he has forced upon us?

If I fail to see how any others than water takers can avail themselves of the sewerage facilities, and the water taker is to be asked to pay for the cost of such facilities, what better method can be devised than that by which he now pays his proportion of the cost of water supply?

The municipality undertook the providing of the necessary plant, paying for

it with its bonds. It recoups itself by an annual charge to the taker, which covers interests, maintenance and provision for extinguishment of the debt incurred. At some day in the future, the water supply will not only be self-supporting, but can be made a source of revenue to the city.

This system works satisfactorily for the inlets. Why not apply it to the outlet?

One department, (after the construction is completed,) can manage the whole matter from Charles river pumping station to the Metropolitan sewer entrances.

It will be entirely equitable to charge parties for sewerage, pro rata to their bills for water. In fact the former might be reckoned in the form of a percentage upon the latter.

Just what this should be must of course be determined by careful calculation upon experiment.

The next fifteen years will probably bring the cost of the water works construction to about the amount estimated as required for the sewer plant. The cost of maintenance of the latter will be less and its interest charge less.

If we should estimate the proper sewer upon a tenement to be eighty per cent. of its water rate, we should probably over estimate it. For the minimum metre rate \$10, the sewer rental would be \$8.00 or about 8 per cent. of the assessment upon a lot of 75 feet frontage under the adopted ordinance. Of course no great reliance is to be placed upon such an estimate, but it serves to show that the burden will not be very heavy to the beneficiary.

At all events no long stretches of unoccupied land will be called upon to bear an inordinate proportion of the burden. Only those who make use of it will be required to pay the cost of the sewer system.

It is properly within the power of the city to compel all water takers to make use of the sewers, and if united with the water department, the payment of sewerage rentals can as easily be enforced as the payment of water bills, by simply shutting off the water.

Like the water system, the sewerage system will ultimately reduce its debt and become a source of revenue to the city.

I wish to disclaim any merit for originality in this suggestion.

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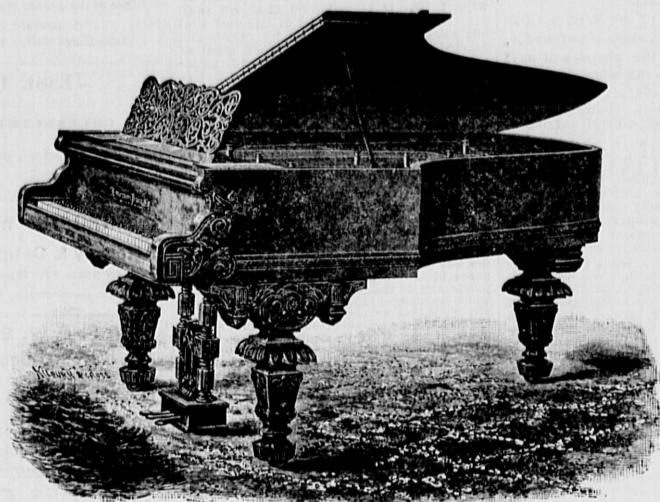
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## HON. LEVI C. WADE.

The death of Hon. Levi C. Wade, which occurred at his home at Oak Hill, last Friday night, was a very sorrowful surprise to the people of Newton, as it was not generally known that his illness was of a serious nature, and the last reports had been of a favorable nature. His illness was only of about two week's duration, and his death was due to pneumonia.

Hon. Levi C. Wade was born January 16, 1843, in Allegheny City, Penn., but was a member of an old Middlesex County family.

His father, Levi Wade, whose ancestors were among the early inhabitants and largest landowners of Medford, was born in 1812, in Woburn, to which his immediate ancestors had removed in the latter half of the eighteenth century.

He is still living in Allegheny City, having retired from business thirty years ago, after a highly successful career as a merchant and manufacturer in the neighboring city of Pittsburgh. His uncle, Colonel John Wade, who was born in 1780 and died in 1858, was one of the wealthiest and most prominent residents of Woburn. To those who were familiar with this well-known gentleman, who was for fourteen years one of the Woburn selectmen, twelve years town treasurer, seventeen years representative to the General Court, two years in the State Senate, and seventeen years postmaster, his relationship with the deceased will be a matter of some interest, and they will not fail to detect points of resemblance between the two men.

Hon. Levi C. Wade, however, was a staunch Republican, while Colonel John Wade was a Democrat.

The mother of Hon. Levi C. Wade was A. Annie (Rogers) Wade, wellknown in Pittsburgh for her musical and literary attainments, and her activity in benevolent enterprises. She was born in 1819, married to Levi Wade in 1838, and is still living with the husband of her youth. One of her ancestors was Rev. John Rogers of Ipswich, who became president of Harvard College, and whose ancestry is traced by some to John Rogers, the martyr of Smithfield.

Levi C. Wade was educated in the public schools, was fitted for college by private tutors, entering Yale in 1862 and graduating with the degree of A. B. in 1866.

While in college he took prizes in English composition, debate and declamation; was one of the editors of the Yale Literary Magazine and was active and prominent in athletic sports.

He first came to Newton in October, 1866, for the purpose of studying at the Theological Seminary, under a promise that he would devote at least two years to theological study. He studied Greek and Hebrew exegesis the first year under Dr. H. B. Hackett, and studied theology the second year under Dr. Alvin Hovey.

But as soon as the two years agreed upon were completed, he devoted his attention to the law and was admitted to practice in the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts in September, 1873.

While studying law, Mr. Wade taught school in Newton, being principal of the grammar school at Newton Upper Falls for five years. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Hon. J. Q. A. Brackett. He was chosen temporary secretary.

President Speare, in a brief introductory speech explained the purpose of the meeting, and spoke of the regret all the members felt at the death of such an eminent member of the chamber. He then introduced Mr. H. E. Cobb, who offered the following resolutions:

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NEWTON TARIFF REFORM CLUB.  
The Tariff is a Tax.

Every person interested in the subject of the Tariff, is cordially invited to take part in the discussions carried on in this column. Responses, full of interest, will be given to the series, criticisms, and communications of every kind, whether coming from Tariff Reformers, Free Traders or High Protectionists. Address Secretary of the Tariff Reform Club, Newton Centre, Mass.

## A Protected Country.

Mexico is a bad example of a "protected" country. It has very high federal duties, the states maintain protective tariffs against each other, and the cities are protected against the rural districts. In spite of this beautiful system monopolies abound, wages are very low, and the necessities of life are high. Mexico has one excuse for its high tariff. It needs the revenue, and it finds it hard to get enough. We adopt the Mexican system without excuse.

## The Muddle of Drawbacks.

President Harrison, in his recent interview published in the N. Y. Tribune, in which he tells us not only what he thinks, but what we should think, as well, said:

Under this McKinley act the American merchant can get raw material for the duty is not charged where such material is imported to be manufactured into articles for exportation, and so the American merchant will be able to sell at the same point of advantage as the English merchant, with the additional advantage of free entry into ports where treaties are made.

The following is the section which gives so much comfort to our manufacturers:

That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States, and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, exporter, to the agent of either, or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

We should like to see President Harrison collecting drawback under that section.

## What to do to be Saved.

Discussing "The Uncertain Control of the United States Senate," the St. Louis Globe Democrat (Rep.) says: "In one way, and that way only, a Republican split can be avoided, and legislation opposed by the bulk of the Republican party be prevented. The Republicans themselves in the Senate must prepare a bill making a moderate and safe reduction of duties, and push it through that body. This course is necessary for partisan as well as economic reasons. If it be neglected, at least half-a-dozen Republican Senatorial votes in the North-western States will undoubtedly be lost. The sentiment of the Republican masses in the West is overwhelmingly in favor of a discriminating and reasonable reduction of customs duties on many of the leading articles of importation, and if the party desires to maintain its sway in the Senate, let off free trade and free silver, and to keep itself in shape to wage a successful canvass for the Presidency, it will give this sentiment the consideration which it demands."

Will the Republican Senate be wise enough to follow this advice?

## The Effect on Pianos.

By the McKinley bill the duty upon everything the piano manufacturer uses has been increased. Tuning pins have been raised from 25 to 45 per cent not to protect a home industry for none are made here, but because another interest not satisfied with its present advantages demanded that all musical instruments and parts thereof should be dutiable at the rates covering the material of chief value.

The duty upon felt was made prohibitive to enable a single manufacturer here to have complete control over all the piano manufacturers, hammer makers, etc. Like others similarly situated he will continue to charge the highest prices for his felt and other materials here and export his surplus to Germany, granting extra discount to buyers there, relying upon his control here to make such profits as his self interest demands.

By secret underhand work the duty upon music wire has been raised solely for the purpose of giving more power to an already prosperous industry. The piano manufacturers were not represented in Congress, but the manufacturers of card clothing for use in carding wool were. The result is, the manufacturers of pianos must pay 45 per cent duty on their wire while the card clothing makers can import theirs at 35 per cent.

And finally the hundreds of small manufacturers of pianos were made subject to a few action makers.

Even with no duty at all pianos in any quantity would not be imported. Our own superiority in production and other advantages such as difference in climate are sufficient protection.

A tariff bill ever be found granting more special advantages to monopolies than the McKinley Tariff? The piano industry, as affected by the McKinley Tariff, is but one of many injuriously affected by that measure. It was passed for the advantage of a few to the injury of the many.

Inasmuch as before the McKinley bill we were already manufacturing most of the piano materials used, no more work for American workmen is secured by the increase of duty. But to the extent of the high prices which the McKinley bill allows, the makers of felt, keys, actions, and piano wire, to charge piano makers, the price of pianos must be increased, unless wages are to be cut down of the thousands engaged in the business.

There are 200 piano manufacturers in the country; aggregate capital \$15,000,000; number of workmen employed 10,000; wages paid, \$6,500,000; cost of material, \$9,000,000; value of product, \$18,000,000.

## Liver Complaint.

Being subject to liver troubles, I have tried many medicines, but have never found an equal to Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y. It stimulates the stomach and liver, regulates the bowels, and has proved of such value that I would not be without it. Mrs. Fred Sheldon, cor. Bridge and Division streets, W. Catskill, N. Y.

Diphtheria has often been cured by Johnson's Anodyne Liniment when doctors gave it up.

## AMATEUR INTERCLUB BOWLING.

CHIELESEA DEFEATS ARLINGTON.

The Chelsea Review Club and Arlington Boat Club, bowling teams met last Friday evening in the first neutral game of the year played on the Casino club alleys.

The Chelsea led at the end of the first string, and increased this lead until the third string, when the Arlingtons went in with the determination of winning, and when the string was about half completed they had brought the Chelsea lead from 78 to 88 points. The Chelsea men, however, were not discouraged; they only worked harder, and vanquished their opponents by a score of 2228 pins to 2147.

The highest three-string score was made by Davis, who had 480 points to his credit, and Stevens was second highest bowler with 475 points. The sum-

mary:

CHELSEA.		ARLINGTON.		Total.
1st	2nd	3rd	Totals.	
Bowler.....	142	179	143	464
Temple.....	172	127	117	416
Davis.....	196	151	145	433
Hinchey.....	150	118	165	433
Donald.....	121	159	155	435
Totals.....	771	734	723	2228
	747	680	720	2147

## THAT PROTESTED GAME.

The protest of the Arlington team came up for consideration before the board of directors of the Amateur Interclub Bowling League last week. It was based on the claim that the Woodland Park team utilized the services of Lockett of the Harvard bowling club after he had preliminary practice the night preceding a match on the Chelsea alleys, where a neutral game in the championship series was played between the two teams, Wednesday, March 18. It was unanimously voted, after full and free discussion, eleven out of 12 members of the board being present, not to allow the protest; first, because there was no such rule as claimed by the Arlingtons; second, because it was shown that the captain of the Woodland Parks was ignorant of the fact that Lockett took part in a game the night previous on the Chelsea alleys; third, Lockett was ignorant of any rule of the league covering such a case; fourth, because the Woodland Parks are practically "free lances" in the league this season, and can draw their men where they choose. These points and the fact that Lockett's bowling did not affect the result, his score being the second lowest on the team, were justly considered as sufficient reason for denying the protest. The game stands, the Woodland Parks won an honest victory and the Arlingtons were "not in it."

A game in the Newton club bowling tournament was played Monday evening, between teams 5 and 10. The former won by 113 pins. Follett was high roller, with a total of 336; Keith second, with 317. The summary:

TEAM FIVE.		1st	2d	Total.
Bowlers.		String.	String.	Total.
Keith.....	148	144	170	462
Temple.....	148	123	141	404
Cutter.....	154	138	118	410
Baker.....	130	122	140	387
Davis.....	162	96	95	258
Totals.....	725	669	1281	

## TEAM TEN.

Leonard..... 130 129 259

Follett..... 162 174 336

Mandell..... 118 112 230

Lunt..... 115 116 230

Stevens..... 104 122 225

Totals..... 629 652 1281

## TEAM ELEVEN.

The doctors are all liable to be mistaken.

They were in my case. It cost me \$200,

because they said I had heart disease,

and told me I might die. Grandmother and it was

liver complaint, and \$200 worth of Sulphur Bitters cured me. Jessie Poor, Rockport, Mass.

## They are Liners.

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## BOSTON AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTON THEATRE.—Beginning next

Monday evening, George Thatcher's

minstrels, under the management of Rich & Harris, will appear at the Boston Theatre for one week, with regular

Wednesday and Saturday matinees and an extra matinee on Fast day. The list of comedians include George Thatcher, Bert Shepard, Charlie Reed (late of "The City Directory"), Thomas LeMac, Jay Quigley, Ed Marble and George Lewis. The vocalists are R. J. Jose, the phenomenal tenor; Raymond Moore, England's favorite balladist, H. W. Frillman, the eminent basso; Thomas Lewis, baritone, and W. A. Patterson. The alto will include Gregory and Elmar, in their triple bar performance; Wood and Shepard, the famous musical comedians; Frank LaMondie, in his original act, "Fun on a Clothes Line;" the Herbert brothers, in their celebrated acrobatic feats; George Thatcher and Charlie Reed.

HOLLY STREET THEATRE.—The last

week's presentation of "Blue Jeans" at the Holly Street Theatre was noted for

large audiences and the run of the play

was only limited by prior engagements.

Commencing Monday next, Mr. William H. Crane, the great Boston favorite, aided by his admirable company com-

prising Miss Hattie Russell, Mrs. Augusta Foster, Miss Annie O'Neill, Miss Jane Stuart, Miss Katharine Florence, Miss Mary Rothe, Miss Emma Johns, Mr. T. D. Frawley, Mr. Henry Bergman, Mr. Geo. W. Leslie, Mr. Wm. Herbert, Mr. Geo. F. DeVere, Mr. J. C. Padgett and Mr. Henry Braham, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Brooks, will present the comedy by David Lloyd and Sydne Rosenthal,—"The Senator." Mr. Crane needs no introduction to the Boston amusement public, his wide circle of friends will give him a cordial greeting. "The Senator" recently completed the longest recorded run achieved by an American comedy in New York City, that of 277 consecutive nights at the Star Theatre, playing to the largest average receipts ever taken in a New York playhouse. The sale of seats for Mr. Crane's Boston engagement commenced Thursday.

TREMONT THEATRE.—Easter week the

J. C. Duff Opera Company, will hold the

stage at the Tremont Theatre. Heading

the company is the accomplished light

opera artiste, Marie Tempest, than

whom, no one has made for years in Bos-

ton, in comic opera, a more enviable or

justly high reputation. Her refined

method, her eminent culture, both

musically and dramatically, quickly won

recognition here, and her performances

afforded the rarest enjoyment. It is pro-

posed during the week of the stay of the

company to produce the well liked and

favorite "Dorothy," and also to make a

special production for the first time here

by this company of "Carmen," either

of which will fit charmingly the happy

Easter days. There will be a special

matinee on Thursday afternoon, April 2,

Fast Day, when the "Red Hussar" will

be produced.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Joseph Haworth's

engagement at the Globe was a success

and large audiences witnessed the per-

formance of "A Man of the World" and

the "Red Hussar."

GRAND GOLD MEDAL

at the Late Mechanics Fair.

WHEELOCK

Pianos,

THE "OPERA"

Piano.

GEO. W. BEARDSLEY PIANO CO.

AGENTS.

176 Tremont Street, Over Tremont Theatre

BOSTON

"Aunt Jack." Commencing Monday, March 30, Harry Lacy and a clever company will present "The Still Alarm." It is an intensely interesting play and it will be admirably staged. The company includes a number of favorites. Besides the usual Wednesday and Saturday afternoon performances an extra matinee is announced for Fast Day. The sale of seats commenced this week. Mr. Richard Mansfield is announced as one of the coming attractions at the Globe. He will present his latest success, that of Mr. Clyde Fitch's play, "Beau Brummel."

**Is the Dam Safe?**

To the Editor of the Graphic:

Newtonville, Mar. 23rd, 1891.

Dear Sir:—I noticed the above head line in the Boston Herald a few days since. It was in regard to a dam in Gloucester, that the citizens of that place considered unsafe, and asked that something should be done at once for their security. This article brought to my

THE NEWTON GRAPHIC  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY  
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EDWARD D. BALDWIN, Editor and Publisher

TELEPHONE NO. 238-2.

The GRAPHIC is printed and mailed Friday afternoons, and is for sale at all News Stands in Newtons, and at the Boston & Albany News Room, Boston Depot.

All communications must be accompanied with the name of the writer, and unpublished communications cannot be returned by mail unless stamps are enclosed.

NEWTON TRANSCRIPT HAS BEEN CONSOLIDATED WITH THE GRAPHIC

HON. LEVI C. WADE.

The death of Hon. Levi C. Wade is a great loss to the city of Newton, which has been his home since he came to manhood, and in whose prosperity he took such a deep interest. As a citizen he was always loyal, ready to perform any duty that his fellow citizens demanded of him, even at the sacrifice of well-earned leisure from his many and engrossing business cares. Anything that concerned the welfare of Newton always found him interested, and although he was an exceptionally busy man, he was always approachable, and ready to aid with his sympathy, or if needed, something more substantial, any demand that was made upon him.

Mr. Wade had a host of warm friends in Newton, who had watched his course with friendly interest, and believed him deserving of any honors that might be conferred upon him. While representing Newton in the legislature he commanded public respect by his manliness and public spirit and few speakers of the house have left such a brilliant record. He served at a time when the leading men of the state were to be found in the legislature and was the acknowledged peer of the best of them.

After withdrawing voluntarily from politics, he made a business record such as few men of his time were able to make, and his success was not due to fortunate circumstances, but to the nature of the man. He never knew what it was to be discouraged, and made circumstances fit his needs. Obstacles did not daunt him, and anything that he undertook was made to succeed by the strength of his will, and the force of his character. The Mexican Central Railway is a monument of his persistence and resolution, and few railroad men have left such an honorable record.

The social side of his character was best known, of course, to the people of Newton, and he was always popular; he always had something to say which people were glad to hear, and no more popular speaker could be had at any assembly of Newton people.

He was a loyal Republican, but he was not one of those who gave up his right of independent thought at the demand of any party leader or caucus. He always reserved the right to differ in regard to anything in the party of which he did not approve, and it was such men as he who gave the Republican party such a brilliant history. Such men are needed in the party to-day, men of too much character to be mere politicians or time-servers.

Mr. Wade will be greatly missed, as a loyal citizen, a wise political leader, and a faithful friend, and the greatest sympathy is felt for those to whom his too early death has deprived of a kind husband and father.

THE NEWTON POST OFFICE.

The delay in the re-appointment of Postmaster Morgan suggests the question whether the majority rule in this country or whether we have a dictator to whose decisions the people must submit. Here in Newton we have all the members of the Republican Ward and city committee, including the chairman, all but perhaps a half dozen of the Republicans of the two wards, uniting in a petition to have Postmaster Morgan re-appointed. The patrons of the office are also almost unanimous in favor of such a course. In addition to this, Congressman Candler endorsed the petition, and Senator Hoar has also written a letter in favor of such action, it is said.

There has been a good deal in the Boston papers this week, about the Newton office, Speaker Barrett's Advertiser and Record having a dispatch dated from Newton but said to have been inspired from Washington, in which it was predicted that Mr. Wanamaker would compel the people of Newton to take such a postmaster as he was willing to give them, or words to that effect, and leading Republicans have denounced his refusal to re-appoint Mr. Morgan as a gross outrage. If the dispatch was intended to test public sentiment, it has certainly succeeded, and the authors of it are left in no doubt as to the breeze that would be raised should the wishes of the majority of the Republicans of Newton be disregarded.

It would be very bad party policy to follow such a course, and it is to be doubted whether President Harrison will allow it. The postmaster of Newton is not a cabinet official, which is put forth as the reason why Postmaster Corse was not re-appointed in Boston, and to refuse to re-appoint Mr. Morgan would be

too glaring a repudiation of all civil service reform professions.

It may be stated, however, that word has been received on very high authority that Postmaster Morgan will be re-appointed in due time, and it is to be hoped that this is true. It would certainly have saved much bad feeling had the re-appointment been made a month ago.

The move for thousand dollar salaries for legislators is not likely to be a popular one, and people generally think that the price is altogether out of proportion to the value of the services rendered. The supply of men willing to take the positions, at the present salary, is so much greater than the demand that there is no need of raising the price. Up to 1864 \$300 was all the salary given, and yet the statesmanship of the average legislator of that period compared not unfavorably, to put it mildly, with the statesmanship of Barrett, and Wardwell and Mellen, and the other great leaders of the present legislature. These men want a bigger salary and annual sessions, while the people would prefer biennial sessions and think the present salaries rather generous. The state does not desire to employ these men for a whole year, as would seem to be implied by the proposed increase in their salary.

Prize Drill.

The annual prize drill for the Pulsifer medal by the Clafin Guard, company C 5th regiment, M. V. M., occurred at its armory last evening, the hall being tastefully decorated for the occasion. The competition was witnessed by a large company of ladies and gentlemen, and orchestra dressed in uniform at intervals during the progress of the drill. The men made an excellent appearance as they marched upon the floor and formed in line, after some cleverly executed company movements. Capt. George C. Apulin then put the men through the manual, and the ranks were gradually thinned out until only three remained of the original squad. The Pulsifer was awarded to Sergt. Scott; Sergt. Marston, second and prize, a gold and silver medal, and Sergt. Brockway, colvied honorable mention. Judge John C. Kennedy presented the prizes. The judges were Maj. Onkes of company E, Capt. Henderson and Lieut. Griffin of company B, 6th regiment, M. V. M. At the conclusion of the drill refreshments were served to the officers and invited guests, followed by dancing and the customary socials.

Associated Charities.

The Associated Charities need chairs, a table and a desk, for their new room at Newtonville. Any one who has such articles that they do not need, will aid a most worthy cause by notifying the secretary Miss C. M. Worcester, Newtonville.

Marble Work.

Those intending to purchase marble or granite work will find this a favorable opportunity, as R. A. Evans & Son, the well known firm of 123 Haverhill street, Boston, who have furnished monuments for so many years, announce a great discount from regular prices, and a wide now in their warehous. This is a great opportunity, and those who order now will have their orders promptly filled, and the monuments will be ready to set up as soon as the ground is settled.

Those building this season should investigate the merits of the Trask Hot Water system, which will heat every room satisfactorily.

EASTER SERVICES.

G RACE CHURCH,  
MORNING PRAYER.  
Organ Prelude, W. W. Volkmar  
Processional, "Jesus Christ is risen to-day."  
Easter Anthem, "Christ our Passover," Chant  
Anglican Chant  
Te Deum in F,  
H. Day  
Benedictus,  
Anglican Chant  
Hymn "Lift Your Glad Voices in Triumph on  
High."

HOLY COMMUNION.

Kyrie, Woodward  
Gloria, Woodward  
Hymn, "All Hail the Power of Jesus Name," Wilson  
Serm. on "As It Began to Dawn," Vincent  
Offertory Anthem, "As It Began to Dawn," Vincent  
Communion Hymn, "At the Lamb's High Feast  
we Sing," Woodward  
Gloria in Excelsis, "The Day of Resurrection," Woodward  
Retrosessional, "The Day of Resurrection," Woodward  
SERVICE OF CAROLS BY SUNDAY SCHOOL 3:30, P.M.  
"The Day of Resurrection,"  
"Christ Our Lord is Risen," Chant  
"Gloria in Excelsis," Lilies in the Air,"  
"The Lord of Life is Risen,"  
"A Rhyme for Easter Time,"  
"The King of Love my Shepherd is,"  
There will be an Address by Mr. Francis A. Foxcroft of Cambridge.

EVENING PRAYER.

Organ Prelude, "Symphony" from "Hymn of Praise," F. Mendelssohn  
Easter Carol, "Hail! all hail!" R. H. Clouston  
Anthem, "Christ our Passover," F. Schilling  
"Car! God hath sent His Angels," R. H. Clouston  
Anthem, "We are the Lamb's People," Dr. Vincent  
Anthem, "The Lamb of God," G. W. Marston  
Organ Postlude, "Hallelujah," R. Schumann

EVENING SERVICE—YESTERDAY.

Organ Prelude in G major, G. Merkl  
Organ Melodeon in G major, Alex. Gulmann  
Anthem, "Christ our Passover," Berthold Louis  
Anthem, "We are the Lamb's People," F. Schilling  
"Car! God hath sent His Angels," R. H. Clouston  
Anthem, "The Lamb of God," G. W. Marston  
Organ Postlude, "Hallelujah," R. Schumann

EVENING SERVICE—YESTERDAY.

The following music will be given at the Eliot church on Easter Sunday by the full chorus choir, Mr. Wm. H. Dunham, director, Mr. J. Wallace Goode, organist

MORNING SERVICE, 10:30 o'clock.

Anthem, "Christ our Passover," Schnecker  
Hymn, "The Magdalene," G. W. Warren  
EVENING SERVICE, 7:30 o'clock.

Choral Service.

Anthem, "Awake, Thou that Slepest," J. W. G. Hyatt, "Praise the Lord, Ye Mentheons,"

Solo, "The Resurrection," Schnecker

Anthem, "Christ's Risen," Sullivan

Anthem, "King all Glorious," Barnby

Anthem, "Awake up, my Glory," Barnby

Organ and Director.

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Solo, "The Resurrection," Schnecker

Anthem, "Christ's Risen," Sullivan

Anthem, "King all Glorious," Barnby

Anthem, "Awake up, my Glory," Barnby

Organ and Director.

METHODIST CHURCH, NEWTON.

—Following is the music to be given at the Methodist church:  
Organ Prelude, "Awake, thou that Slepest," G. B. Allen  
Anthem, "Awake up, my glory," Joseph Haydn  
Organ, "Festal March," Ulrich  
EVENING, WITH S. S. CONCERT EXERCISES,  
organ, Large "Holy, Holy," Handel  
Quartet with soprano solo, "Rosanna," Jules Granier  
Carol, "Easter flowers bloom again," Pond  
Organ, "Gloria" from music in E flat, Andre

—NORTH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

The following music will be rendered Easter morning at Nonantum:  
Organ Prelude, Mozart's Mass in C.

Hymn, "Christ the Lord is Risen Today," Mozart

Te Deum Solo, "They Have Taken Away my Lord," Emmanuel

Easter Anthem, bass and soprano solos,

Responsorial, "Offertorio from Schubert

Gregorian Hymn, "Hallelujah," Victor

Easter Carol, "Sweetly the Birds are Singing," Beethoven

Organ Postlude, "Adagio from Sextette," Beethoven

EASTER EVENING AT 6:30

Organ Prelude, "Grand Choeur," G. B. Allen

Easter Carol, "By Choir and Sunday school,"

Offertorio, "Handel's 'Largo,'" Wagner

Selections from "Faust," Wagner

Organ Solo, "Mozart, Wilson & Henderson, sop.

Misses Arnold, Mayell, Wilson & Henderson, sop.

Organ Solo and North, altos.

Hymn, "How Great Thou Art,"

Messrs. Worth and Foss, basses,

C. F. Bacon, organ and director.

—UNITARIAN CHURCH, NEWTON CENTRE.

The Easter services are as follows:—at 10:45, special music service of the congregation; at 11:30, Sunday school; at 12:30, service.

The subject of Rev. Mrs. Bowser's sermon is "Easter and the Resurrection."

At 4, Easter Vespers, with address by Mr. S. H. Clark of Toronto, Ont.

At this service the following music will be rendered by quartet and chorus. Mr. R. S. Loring, organist:—

Organ Prelude, Fantasia, Tours

Hymn, "We March, we March to Victory," Barnby

Anthem, "The Lord is Risen," Lyrne

Anthem, "The Resurrection," Vogrich

Contralto Solo, "Come Unto Me," Potter

Organ Postlude, "Easter March," Merkel

All are cordially invited.

Artificial Ice.

The Newton Artificial Ice Co. is the legal title of the new company that was organized March 25th, 1891, with a capital of \$100,000. Subscription papers will be opened at once, and it is hoped to have the factory, which will be at Bemis station, in operation by July 15th. It is planned to distribute the product in Waltham, Newton and Newtonville. The following are the officers: Pres., Geo. T. Coppings; vice-pres., Jas. Eggleston; treas., Chas. H. Sprague; secy., E. P. Hatch; directors, Geo. T. Coppings, Chas. H. Sprague; Jas. Eggleston, F. Hall, F. Goodwin.

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## SEWER ASSESSMENTS.

CONTINUATION OF THE SPEECHES AT THE LAST HEARING.

Below are given the remarks of Messrs. J. C. Ivy, J. T. Langford and Hon. Leverett Saltonstall, at the last hearing on Sewerage assessments. The short hand reports of the remarks of the other speakers have not yet come to hand.

REMARKS OF MR. J. C. IVY.

Mr. Mayor and gentlemen:—It is in order, before I say anything upon this subject I should like to ask a few questions.

I should like to ask Mr. Langford if the plan proposed by him necessitates a revaluation of the land of the city along which these sewers pass, back to the extent of 180 feet?

Mr. Langford—I distinctly stated in my paper that revaluation would be necessary.

Q. Then I would like to ask Mr. Langford if he has formed any estimate as to what the cost of revaluation would be to the city? A. Certainly not.

Q. You cannot give us any idea? A. Why, that is the business of your assessors. When they make their assessments they can make their returns as to the valuation.

Mr. Ivy—Well, Mr. Mayor, I should like to ask if there is any assessor present who can give us any light upon that part of this proposed plan.

Mayor Hibbard—is any member of the Board of Assessors present at the hearing? No response. None of the assessors are here.

Mr. Ivy—Then we will have to proceed upon the assumption that the cost of the revaluation, whatever it may be, is an unknown factor.

Q.—Now I should like to ask Mr. Langford if he has based, or if he intends to base, his proposed plan, as regards valuation in connection with the sewer assessments, simply and solely upon the principle that one foot of land in one place is worth more than one foot of land in another place? A. Have you read my paper?

Q. Yes, sir, two or three times. A. Very well, ask your question again, please, and I will try and answer it.

Q. My question is whether your factor of valuation is introduced into your proposed scheme simply because one foot of land in one spot or place is worth more than one foot of land in another place? A. The factor of valuation, which is the third factor in the computation, comprises all the lands upon the 130 miles of streets that are laid out in the plan of sewerage, and whatever the value of that land may be today is the basis upon which the third factor, as illustrated by me, will derive its percentage. That percentage will be assessed over each piece of land in proportion to its value.

Q. Now, Mr. Langford, is the equity of that principle resting upon the fact that a foot of land in one place is worth more than a foot of land in another, that is what I want to get at? A. I don't comprehend what you mean, sir.

Q. You introduced into your proposed plan the factor of valuation, making an assessment in accordance with the value of the land? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, do you rest the equity of that factor in your plan upon the fact that one foot of land in one place is worth a dollar, and perhaps another foot of land somewhere else is worth ten cents? A. Taken in connection with all of the three factors, yes; otherwise, no. You must remember that there is a distinction made.

Q. Now that plan contemplates a front footage payment? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And you find that there is an entrance tax? A. Yes.

Q. And you find that the second factor is the square feet of area?

A. Yes. Q. You find that the third factor is the valuation of the square feet of area to equalize the distinction between estates, in accordance with their value, the same as the factor of entrance fee distinguishes between unoccupied and occupied estates.

A. Yes, sir. Q. Then I understand, Mr. Langford, that you do not claim that the benefit to land, which is one dollar per square foot is in excess of the benefit to land, which is ten cents per square foot, by reason of the introduction of the sewer. Is that so? A. I claim that the benefit to land that is unoccupied is less than the benefit to land that is occupied. I claim that the benefit to land that is densely occupied is greater than the benefit to land that is partially occupied.

Mr. Ivy—Well, that hardly answers the question, but I will not take up any more time in this way. Certainly the potentialities of unimproved land are enhanced more than those of improved land by bringing a sewer to it. In other words, to use the language of my brother Mason, who has cited the supreme court decision, what is really taxed or assessed is the potentiality of drainage or the opportunity of drainage, which is given to a piece of property, and I believe that land can have but one opportunity of drainage and that is complete drainage. When that is satisfied, if it is improved land, then the potentiality of that land is satisfied. But if you give to unimproved land the opportunities of drainage, you enhance the value, the opportunities and potentialities of that piece of property in excess of what you do if it is improved lands. In other words, gentlemen, I believe the rule instead of being as Mr. Langford has claimed it to be—that it will be more beneficial to and will more enhance the value of improved property, or that the potentialities or opportunities of drainage will be greater to highly improved property than to unimproved property—it is the reverse.

Now, I want to say in regard to this matter that I don't propose to discuss the legal aspects of the case, because I think it has been admitted at the beginning that the proposition will need the assistance of the legislature to carry it out. I don't understand that we are to discuss here this evening, whether Mr. Langford's proposed plan is legal or illegal. It is brought forward as a plan in connection with the introduction of sewers into the city of Newton. It is brought forward as a plan which he considers the most equitable, as a plan which is calculated to work out the nearest approximation to abstract justice to all the citizens of the city of Newton. So that really what we are to discuss, as I understand it, or what it is desired to discuss, is—regardless of the legality of either one of the plans—which is the better of the two?

Now, I am prepared for my own part to say, gentlemen, that I began the consideration of this question with some idea that the whole thing should be put into the general tax law and paid in that way; but I didn't go very far in the consideration of that plan before the absurdity of it struck me forcibly. Then I embraced the plan which has been proposed here by Mr. Langford and Mr. Powers. I thought that really in this plan there was something that was an improvement upon this harsh, or apparently harsh, ordinance; but I hadn't

gone very far into the consideration of the plan suggested by Mr. Langford before I came to the conclusion that at the very foundation of it, it is based upon a misconception, that it is wrong in principle, and that it is calculated to work serious injustice in its application.

Now, then, what was left? It was to consider the present ordinance. Well, gentlemen, as I understand it there are three ways to raise the funds for the construction of sewers. The first of these is known as levying the assessment upon the benefit—that is the principle which was in vogue at the beginning of the introduction of sewers into the Commonwealth. It was considered that if you bring a sewer into a street or a city, by some mysterious means or other the land along which the sewer passed on each side would be enhanced in value over and above the value of the land lying adjacent or contiguous to it; and therefore, at the beginning of the introduction of sewers into the municipalities of the Commonwealth, it was thought that the best plan upon which the municipalities could proceed was upon the principle of levying the assessment upon the benefit. Well, that system has caused a large amount of litigation, and a great many questions have been raised about the "benefit." "Benefit" is in reality an unknown quantity; there is no practical way to ascertain what it is, how it comes about, or scarcely anything about it. As a result, the municipalities in the Commonwealth departed somewhat from that plan, and they began by asking the legislature to confer upon their respective authorities, by special acts, power to join together benefit and assessment. Well, several of the cities understood that the city of Worcester, for instance, undertook it, and the books are full of litigations upon that question. You have one man in this part of the city saying, "Well, I am assessed by the front foot," and another man in another part of the city saying, "I am assessed by the benefit." I am of this class and you are of that class, and, as a result, a great deal of confusion and litigation arose.

Then, as I understand it, the municipality of Fitchburg undertook the valuation principle. Well, they found themselves engaged in considerable discussion as to what valuation meant. One party here claimed that his property was valued too high, that it was valued higher than such and such property, and so it went on. Finally, this whole question has come down, so far as the municipality of the city of Boston is concerned, to an assessment of a tax of one cent per square foot upon the abutters to the sewer, for 100 feet each side of it, under the recent statute. Now this statute is the result of the enlightened judgment of a number of experts who were called upon to investigate the matter, and here is the conclusion to which they have come.

The owner of each estate in the city of Boston bordering on a street or a strip of land through which a main drain or common sewer is to be laid in the said city, may enter a particular area into such main drain or common sewer from that part of said estate which is situated within 100 feet from said street or strip of land, and the area so situated to be assessed on such estate equal to one cent for each square foot of land thereof, within 100 feet of such street or strip of land."

There is plain, simple, practical principle, and it represents the enlightened judgment of experts upon this question and a very careful consideration by the Legislature of the Commonwealth of 1890. Now, as one factor in entering into this question, it was ascertained, upon the computation of the cost of sewers in the city of Boston for ten years, that the average cost of the sewers which have been constructed during that period was about one cent per square foot for 100 feet back, and that upon that idea they settled upon the amount of one cent per square foot, so that the sewers are constructed by a general appropriation and thereafter the treasury of the city is reimbursed by levying this assessment one cent per square foot for 100 feet back. Of course, some of the sewers in different parts of the city would cost, and as a matter of fact have cost, three, four and five cents per square foot, but, taking it altogether, it was ascertained that the average was about one cent per square foot.

Now it will be said that a principle adaptable to the city of Boston is not adaptable to the city of Newton. Well, why not? I suppose it will be said that Boston is a congested, densely populated, great municipality. Well, that is true, but this assessment hasn't got anything to do with that. This assessment hasn't got anything to do with the house, it hasn't got anything to do with the value of the land; but it proceeds upon the principle that the land is there and will remain there, and that that is the thing to bear that tax. Well, now why? What is the equity of paying one cent per square foot as a sewer assessment upon land, the city saying to you, regardless of whether you have any benefit from the thing or not, "You shall pay this?" That is the answer that will be raised. Well, gentlemen, I think the answer to that question is this: That you may compare that matter of a sewer to any other work done in connection with a piece of real estate, in whatsoever direction you please, and I think you will finally come to the conclusion that the construction of a sewer by a piece of real estate is just like building a house upon it—that it adds to the value of the real estate the cost of the thing, nothing more or less, just as the addition of a house to a piece of land adds to the value of that land the cost of the house. So the construction of a sewer adds to the value of that land the cost of the construction of the sewer. That is the principle which underlies the statute I have referred to, which represents the development of opinion and knowledge upon this matter from the beginning to the present time, which is twenty-five or thirty years in advance of the plan which has here been submitted, and I think it is the most equitable, safest and best one that can be invented. When I speak of the plan which has been here submitted or proposed, I mean that proposed by my brothers Powers and Langford.

Now, the ordinance which has been passed is in reality or in substance covering the same principle which is embodied in this statute, because that ordinance confines the assessment to the area and to the front foot, and disregards any other question.

There is one criticism, which I think is a legitimate one, with reference to the ordinance, and as long as it has been in order to criticise everything I shall say a little about it in that respect. This ordinance makes it incumbent upon the abutter to pay the assessment. When he has the potentiality of entering a drain, or whenever it is possible for an abutter to enter the sewer, the ordinance calls upon him to pay his assessment. That is my interpretation of it as it is at present worded. I think that is inequitable. The statute with reference to the city of Boston says, "And shall upon and after such entry pay to said city an assessment on such estate equal to one cent for each square foot." Now, if you construct a sewer by a howling wilderness, or through it, it would hardly be equitable to call upon the owner of the

wilderness, when your sewer was constructed and he had an opportunity to enter it, to pay his assessment, regardless of whether he entered it or not. So that, as the use of the thing is all that the land owner or the municipality itself is after, it would seem that under the ordinance the abutter should not be held to the payment of the assessment until he enjoyed the use of the entire equity.

Now, gentlemen, there are so many other remote questions that enter into the consideration of this subject—and I suppose there are a great many others here who desire to speak upon it—that I will not detain you any longer. (Applause.)

REMARKS BY MR. JOHN T. LANGFORD.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—I have given some little study to this question and have presented a plan to the City Government. I have not claimed, nor do I claim, that that plan is perfect, but I do claim that the plan that has been outlined is not an equitable plan. I claim that some plan should be substituted for the ordained plan which will embody equitable principles, and in formulating the plan which I presented to the city government I believe I embodied in it the elements of equity that were not embodied in the first plan.

We have heard gentlemen here tonight who have come to discuss the legal side of this question. Well, I wish those gentlemen, instead of discussing the legal side of the question, would discuss the moral side a little while first. (Applause.)

What is the legal side of the question? I am not a lawyer, but I do know this, that no law should be unjust, and the ordinance providing for the present method of assessment is an unjust ordinance.

Mr. Powers, who preceded me at the last meeting, said that the plan which I formulated and presented to you then was a just plan, and it was in accordance with the law. I don't stand here tonight to dispute Mr. Mason and Mr. Ivy and say the plan presented by me is not contrary to law. I leave that to Mr. Powers. When the lawyers disagree, I am going to take up the question. (Laughter.)

Now, I am going to take up the question of the equity of the plan which I presented, and if there is any plan which can be devised by the city government that will be equitable to our citizens—I don't care what the plan is—bring it forth. I do not stand here to argue for my plan. I have no plan other than that which appeals to the heart of every man in the city of Newton and to the equity of every estate. (Applause.)

I first want to explain some things that have come to my attention during the last two weeks. I have been interviewed and interviewed, over and over again, by all classes of our citizens, and I have been pried with letters as though I was going to lead them out of some great dilemma that they were in. I have had widows come to me to know how they were going to get rid of this great tax, saying that their little incomes were hardly enough to support them today, and if this great tax was to come on them, they would have to sell their estates that they would have to sell the estate to pay for it, and they wanted to know how to get out of it.

That question, gentlemen, you must answer; I cannot. Of course they must pay something, every one of them, but the question which arises is, in all justice, what is an equitable sum for them to pay, or how should they be treated, in equity? That is a question that appeals to all of us, and is something that we must seriously consider.

I have been asked a great many times during the last two weeks, and particularly during the last week, what I meant by the third factor in the tables of examples which I gave at the last hearing. What I meant by 10-185 of \$140. In the examples I stated that the value of feet of area was 10-185 for the first estate, 25-185 of \$140 for the second, and so on to the fourth.

Now, since many gentlemen have been troubled to understand this I will explain it to you. The third factor in the four examples is a factor of \$35; providing that all lands are of the same value, multiply those four \$35s, you have \$140. Adding together the prices of your lands, 10 cents, 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per foot, you have \$185 as a total.

Then take the proportions; 10-185 gives you the value that is to be assessed on the first lot, 25-185 on the second lot, and so on to the fourth lot.

I have been asked if I cannot give some other factors that will make it easy and simple for people to apply this example to their own lands. Well, now, gentlemen, I purposely omitted doing so, because I didn't want to give factors to a man so that he would sit down and figure up how this tax was going to affect him. That is the selfish side of the question, and I don't want selfishness to rule in this matter. On the contrary, I have desired that every man should have first and foremost the question of equity in his mind, and not how he was going to be affected in dollars and cents. Still, I will say for the benefit of those who want to use such factors, that here is another basis which may be applied.

Take your front footage at 30 cents; take the square feet of area at 2 miles per square foot; and multiply it by 41,100 per cent., and you will find that the four examples will tally, within 53 cents of the total sum of \$400.

Passing from that, the next question which will interest most of us is: Is there equity in the plan presented? Some of the gentlemen who have addressed us have spoken on that point. Mr. Saltonstall, particularly, says that he lives in a part of the city not to be benefited by the sewers for many years, and he doesn't think it is equity that people not living on the line of sewers shall pay in addition to all that he has set forth that they will be likely to pay in the general tax levy, a further sum for the benefit of citizens who reside in this section that are to be particularly benefited by the sewers. Now, gentlemen, I propose to show you, if I can, that the basis of the plan which I have suggested, does not assess one mill through the general tax levy upon Mr. Saltonstall or any gentleman who is an owner of personal property or an owner of real estate situated in the outskirts of the city, but on the contrary, the surplus to be derived from my plan will relieve the tax levy of those charges Mr. Saltonstall has enumerated.

I didn't prepare that plan for Wards 1, 2 and 3; I prepared it equally for Wards 4, 5 and 6. I met a farmer from Ward 5 the other day, and he wanted to know how he could be benefited by paying an added tax, and a question came up, and I asked him the same question in connection with his personal property, and he referred to a clause in the paper which I read at the last hearing, which says that "With the introduction of sewers, greater benefit will accrue to all than the cost to any person of any fairly apportioned sewer tax." Benefit to the health of the city, increase in population, with increase of real estate, consequent decrease in rate of all taxation.

Mr. Powers refers to that in his very interesting letter, which I will be very glad to see printed, and to which I may later refer.

But this gentleman from Ward 5, the farmer to whom I referred, said: "I have a farm that is away out in the outskirts, and which is not reached by sewers for the next 100 years, probably. How am I going to be benefited?"

Well, I suppose that farmer is probably an extreme example. He represents one class and the man from Ward 6, to whom I have referred, another. The man from Ward 6 says: "I do not own an inch of real estate. I don't own anything but personal property. How am I going to be benefited? I am not a farmer, but I am a man who benefits the health of the city; that is of no importance to me. I care nothing about the increase of population, with increase of personal property and increase in value of real estate. That doesn't interest me a particle. If the health of the city is not good, I can pack my trunks and get out with my family to whom I referred, at very short notice. Now, tell me how I am going to be benefited by the levying of a dollar extra?"

Well, I suppose that farmer is probably a hard question to answer. Let us see if I can answer it. First, I propose to meet the extreme cases mentioned, to throw out of consideration the prime factor for which sewers are to be introduced—that is, for the protection of the health of our citizens. I propose to throw out also the increase of population with its increase of personal wealth which will increase the health of the city. Now, the balance that is left, I propose to prove that the plan which I submit to you embodies enough surplus over reasonable cost, so that you will never pay in your general tax levy, in consequence of the sewers, one dime more than you are paying today. In the first place, I told you that I had prepared that plan not for one section, but equally for all sections of the city. I want to call your attention first to the claim I made in the city of Boston, for the cost of the main trunk sewers, 18 inch diameter and upward, as given by the engineer, is \$431,680. I think if you will examine the plan which I have submitted, you will see that every foot of land that borders upon a sewer, whether it is a main trunk sewer, or a branch sewer, must pay an equitable sum of money, with a possible reduction in favor of farms and certain other properties. Now, the cost of these main trunk sewers, 18 inch diameter and upward, as given by the engineer, is \$431,680. I think if you will examine the plan which I have submitted, you will see that every foot of land that borders upon a sewer, whether it is a main trunk sewer, or a branch sewer, must pay an equitable sum of money, with a possible reduction in favor of farms and certain other properties.

Now, we have come to the legal side of this question. Well, I wish those gentlemen, instead of discussing the legal side of the question, would discuss the moral side a little while first. (Applause.)

What is the legal side of the question? I have referred to the engineer's table of piping, the cost on the balance of piping will be only \$2.00 per foot. The City Engineer says the cost of six-inch pipe is \$1.84 per foot. Now take your \$1.84 from the \$2.00 per foot, and you have 72 cents a foot left, haven't you? That is, this 72 cents a foot, and see how far you must go before you will get money enough to pay your \$10,000 interest, (your sinking fund has been provided for) to pay your \$10,000 interest from this source alone.

Now, let us see if there is anything else that will give us profit. There is one other item that you haven't thought very much about, and that is the item of value of land, which the legal gentlemen to-night says make this plan illegal. Now, when you make an assessment of land, you are putting a value on it, on the valuation of today. This is a point in favor of Wards 5 and 6 today.

You must value along the whole length of your 130 miles of streets, and your valuation

on tax on sections of the city that do not have sewers? No! You will receive more money out of the increased valuation of property also, as you look at the whole city, and you will receive and have a \$10,000 annual surplus in the treasury besides.

Now, is there anything else? I said that in carrying out the plan there would be a tax upon each estate in the form of an entrance fee. I find that about 200 new houses are built each year. What does that amount at \$25 for each house? Why, it means \$5,000, which will pay your sinking fund and give you a surplus. Now, see if we can get a little more from the \$



**WALTER THORPE.** Newton Centre agent for the GRAPHIC, and receives subscriptions and makes collections for it. He also makes terms for advertising, hand-bills, and all other kinds of printing. Also, Real estate to sell and to rent, and insurance against fire in the best English and American companies.

#### NEWTON CENTRE.

Farley rents pianos, Wash. st., Newton. Miss Chadsey is visiting friends in Warren, Mass.

Keep's Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9, none better, 114 Tremont street, Boston.

Master William Holden has been quite ill with rheumatic fever, but is better.

Mr. Charles Barry and Master Charlie Barry have gone to New York for a few days.

Mr. LeRoy Randall, a banker of New Milford, Conn., is spending a few days here.

Mr. C. W. Johnson has rented the house recently vacated by Mr. Henry Hesse.

Mrs. Phillips and Mr. J. F. C. Butland of Cambridgeport were married on Wednesday.

Rev. J. J. Peck will preach for the Baptist society at Dunbarton, N. H., for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. Amory Wainwright of Chestnut Hill are receiving congratulations. It is a girl.

Newton Centre people will be interested in the fine musical program at the Baptist church, Upper Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Merrill have returned from Milwaukee and are staying in Roslindale for a short time.

Mrs. S. N. Brickett of Glen avenue is spending a few weeks with her sister, Mrs. R. N. Conwell, in Philadelphia.

The grading about Mr. George H. William's new house on Warren street, is being done by Mr. George H. Hammell.

Mr. Knapp has put two new style Cash Registers into his store which are quite satisfactory, giving three bills at once.

An immense thermometer has been placed on the front of Mr. J. J. Noble's store, with advertisements on the case.

Union services Fast day in the Baptist church, Thursday, April 2nd, at 11 a. m. Sermon by Rev. Alexander T. Bowser.

Mr. James Bell has given up the care of bars at the railroad crossing at Station street, and is now painting for Mr. Bliss.

Rev. Mr. Barnes intends occupying the Baptist Cottage when moved to the adjoining Mr. Daniel's house on Parker street.

Lieutenant C. G. Morton, U. S. Army, stationed at Portland, Me., is here a few days visiting his brother-in-law, Mr. E. B. Moulton.

The whole village has felt the shock of so many deaths during the past ten days, and every one has appeared more or less depressed.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed of Montreal, who have been staying with their daughter, Mrs. Norman George, have returned to their home.

Mrs. George Smith gave a pretty reception on Wednesday afternoon. Miss Lamkin and Miss Lottie Lamkin of Boston received her.

The Unitarian Society held a sociable on Wednesday evening, which took the form of a spider party. A very pleasant evening was enjoyed.

Mr. George Levett, who has been gate tender at the Station street crossing for quite a long time, has given up the place and removed to Boston.

Mr. Reuben Stone will move to the house on Bowen street, recently occupied by Councilman Richardson, instead of the Parker street house as reported.

The funeral of Miss Thaxter was held at the residence of Miss Huestis, last Saturday, and the Baptist church quartet furnished music, and Rev. Mr. Barnes officiated.

Rev. William R. Clark, D. D., has an instructive leading article on the character and life of John Wesley in a recent "Golden Rule," the organ of the Christian Endeavor Societies.

The members of the Episcopal church are planning for a fair, the 9th of April, at the residence of Mr. D. H. Marion, Homer street, the proceeds of which are to be added to the fund for a church edifice.

Mrs. Marsh, missionary from Syria, gave a highly interesting address at the residence of her friend, Mrs. Dr. Huntington, on Wednesday. Ladies from the missionary society of the M. E. church and others were present.

There was a slight fire at the residence of Mr. Harlow on Crescent avenue, Tuesday night, caused by a gas jet coming in contact with a gas jet. The damage was slight. The alarm called out a large crowd who were anxious to see a fire, but they were disappointed.

At the Unitarian church Sunday morning there will be a union service, with the Sunday school, appropriate to Easter and Rev. Mr. Bowser will speak on "Easter and The Resurrection." At 4 o'clock there will be a vesper service and an address by Prof. S. H. Clark of Toronto.

There are thousands of small stones on our sidewalks that were in the sand thrown on in the winter. The walking would be much more agreeable if they were swept off, and some people would be glad if banana and orange peels would be kept off the sidewalks.

The steam roller was left on Grafton street, Monday night. Somebody fired it up and left it, and in the night the whistle was raised from the sleds, appeared on the scene and took possession, finding the pressure well up to the danger line, 60 lbs., 40 lbs. being as high as it is run.

The following music will be rendered by the choir of the Newton Centre Catholic church under the direction of the organist, Mrs. H. W. Holbrook, in Associates' hall, on Easter Sunday beginning at 10:30 a. m. Priests' March from Athalie. Borde's Mass in F complete. Offertory. "Hail Mary." Borde's Offertory. "Hail Mary." Borde's Recessional March.

At the Easter service next Sunday a. m. in the Methodist church, Newton Centre, the music will be Opening Anthem, "The Easter Bells are Chiming;" Response, "Christ our Passover;" "Hallelujah to our King;" Subject of the discourse, "The Resurrection of Christ a Symbol of the Life of the Gospel." At 4:30 p. m., children's Easter service. All cordially invited.

Burglars entered the houses of Messrs. John and Chas. Stearns and W. D. Eagles on Monday night, taking a lunch and two or three dollars at Mr. Eagles', and some \$10 at Mr. John Stearns' putting which has been missed at Mr. C. C. Stearns. Miss Gracie Eagles in the night saw a man in her room with a lighted match and supposed it was her father and spoke to him. He at once walked out without speaking.

Mr. T. H. Clark, Professor of Elocution in the Toronto Conservatory of Music, will give an evening of readings and recitations at the Unitarian church, Monday evening next at 7:45 o'clock. The proceeds of the entertainment are for the benefit of the Pastor Fund. Mr. Clark comes very highly recommended, and the evening will no doubt be a very enjoyable one. Tickets are in the hands of members of the society.

Mr. and Mrs. William Stearns celebrated their 41st wedding anniversary Tuesday evening. Their children and grand-children spent a very pleasant evening with them at the homestead where the worthy couple have resided ever since their marriage. One pleasing event of the evening was the wearing by the oldest grandchild of the wedding dress of the bride of 1850. Our best wishes go with them and may they live to celebrate their Golden Wedding.

Mr. Summer R. Edmond died on Saturday, after an illness of several years. He had for some time resided in Oceanside, Cal., but within a few weeks returned to Newton with his wife and two children, and was staying at the residence of Mr. Gustavus Forbes. He was a grandson of Rev. Mr. Ripley, a former pastor of the Baptist church, and his grandfather died only a few days previous. The funeral will be held at the residence of Mr. Forbes on Wednesday, and a male quartet, Messrs. Shannon, Barrows, Daniels and Bray furnished music. Rev. Mr. Barnes officiated, and the interment was in the Newton cemetery.

#### NEWTON HIGHLANDS.

The Monday Club will meet with Mrs. Denison next week.

Lucy Larcom will address the Monday Club on Monday, April 5.

Keep's Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9, none better, 114 Tremont street, Boston.

Mr. G. W. Farren, who has been ill for a few days past, is now much better.

The Sewing Circle will meet next Monday at one o'clock at Mrs. Mans'ons.

Mrs. Thomas L. Rogers of Ward St. has gone to New York for a short time.

Miss Thompson's Kindergarten will be re-opened April 6, after a vacation of one week.

Rev. Mr. Phipps conducted the service at the funeral of Mrs. C. E. Perry at Natick on Thursday.

Mrs. Little of Beacon Court is in New York with her daughter, Mrs. Colby of Cleveland, Ohio.

Deacon Whiting has so far recovered from his injury as to be able to be out for a walk about.

Rev. N. H. Harriman, the Evangelist, commenced a series of revival services on Monday at Exeter, N. H.

Attention is called to an advertisement among the business notices of a seamstress desiring to make engagements.

Mr. W. H. Keating is having additions and alterations made on his house, corner of Lake avenue and Hyde street.

Mrs. Winsor of the Mahratti Mission spoke on missionary life in India before the Christian Endeavor Society on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Horace Noyes for some time past in the employ of McKinnon Bros. has entered the employ of Messrs. C. M. Mason & Co.

Mr. W. B. Monroe of Eliot Heights, Boylston street, has removed to Brookline, where he has a contract on the Charles River embankment.

The Methodist Episcopal Society will hold Good Friday services in Stevens Hall, at 7:30 in the evening. The service will consist of scripture and song.

The houses of Mr. John Stearns, Charles C. Stearns and D. W. Eagles were entered on Monday night, and twelve or fifteen dollars were taken in all.

Mrs. C. Peter Clark has returned after an absence of three or four weeks sojourning mostly at Lakewood, N. J., and on her return making short visits among relatives in New York and New Haven.

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The Railway Committee of the General Court have reported a bill to incorporate E. F. Pratt and others, as the Southwestern Railroad Co. to run from Newton Highlands to Bowdoin street, Dorchester, and the same to be leased to the New York and New England R. R. Co.

The Newton Centre Women's Club met this morning with Mrs. Henry Warren of Station St. An interesting address was given by Mrs. M. E. Lakewood, on the subject "First Impressions of Paris." Many instructive articles over the initials M. E. B., published in our daily papers, make her well known to the ladies of the village.

A class is being formed here in cooking, to be held under the direction of Miss Margaret Morrison, formerly an instructor in the Boston Cooking school. Miss Morrison comes highly recommended. Any one wishing to communicate with her in regard to joining her class can do so by addressing her at her home, 100 Mt. Vernon street, Boston.

The fine new house on the corner of Erie avenue and Bowdoin street belonging to Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Morton, will be sold to Mr. S. R. Hall of Dorchester, who will occupy the same the first of April, also the house and stable, corner of Erie avenue and Woodward street belonging to the same estate has been let to Mr. F. B. Spear, who will soon occupy.

The male quartet of the Congregational church will contribute four pieces to the morning service, Easter.

Choral Announcement, Gerrish Deum in C for Male Voices, Dow Athene, "The Lord of Life is Risen," Fairbanks' Offertory, "I Sing of Jesus," Dow

The Easter concert of the Congregational Sunday school will be held in the church on Sunday evening, March 29, at 7 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

Music at the M. E. service Easter Sunday morning.

Anthem, "Thanks be to God," Danks

Sentence, from Beethoven Bb.

Quartet; Miss S. A. Wetherbee, soprano; Mrs. E. J. Hyde, alto; Mr. E. P. Small, tenor; Mr. P. S. Brickett, bass.

In the evening there will be an Easter Sunday school concert with singing by double quartet Misses Wetherbee, Stevens, Bryant and Mrs. Hyde, Messrs. Bates, Small, Brickett and Johnson, "Opening anthem, 'Sing Alleluia, Forth,'" Dudley Buck, by quartet.

The sale of the Bullard property will take place April 11th.

Keep's Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9, none better, 114 Tremont street, Boston.

The date of the opening of the cooking class has been changed to April 3rd.

The Bunkill mills are being fitted for electric lighting. All wires will be insulated.

Masses in St. John's church on Easter Sunday at 8 and 10 a. m. and grand vespers at 7:30 p. m.

The Ware estate will be disposed of by public sale next month the date at present has not been set.

The lecture on the Passion Play in St. John's church on Sunday evening March 15th netted \$230 over all expenses.

Box 54, special box of the Cottage Hospital, was rung in for a fire in the morgue, at the rear of the Hospital. A trifling damage resulted from water.

Mr. P. C. Baker is repairing the old deputation building owned by Daniel Warren. Mr. C. Thomas will soon locate his market in the vacant room as soon as fitted for the purpose.

The work of remodeling the post office block is rapidly going on. The upper portion formerly used as a church has been divided into 14 rooms and supplied with new windows making 2 convenient tenements.

A grand coffee party will be given by the young people of St. John's Catholic parish on Easter Tuesday night, March 31st. Excellent music will be in attendance and all indications point to an unqualified success. Many tickets are already disposed of and many visitors from outside are expected. The tickets, including an excellent supper, are \$1.00 for gentlemen and 50 cents for ladies. The tickets will be sold in the basement of St. John's church. The proceeds will be presented to Rev. Father Calhan for the benefit of his new house.

Keep's Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9, none better, 114 Tremont street, Boston.

Mr. G. H. Chambers has been confined to the house for a week by illness.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Sullivan are in St. Augustine, Fla., for a week.

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Keep's Shirts to measure, 6 for \$9, none better, 114 Tremont street, Boston.

Mr. William O'Brien, the genial blacksmith, has at the Riverside house.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Adams of High street. It is a girl.

Miss Mary Morell has recovered her health and has returned from her home at Nonantum.

The Young Men's Association hold their second dance in Lincoln hall, Newton Highlands, April 17.

It is strange but true that Prospect schoolhouse half cannot now be leased by endowment societies.

A meeting of those interested in forming a lodge of the National Congress of Friends was held Saturday evening in Quinobequin Hall.

The Christian Endeavor Society have a social next Thursday evening in the Baptist church parlor and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

Union Fast Day services will be held at the Baptist church next Thursday, April 2nd, at eleven o'clock, with brief addresses by the pastors of the churches.

Mr. E. C. Frost, who has been ill for two weeks is now able to superintend the work at the United States Fireworks Co. again, but has to go and come in a carriage.

Easter Sunday will be celebrated at the Methodist church with an appropriate sermon by the pastor, and a Easter music in the morning and a Sunday school Easter and Missionary concert and sing-bingo in the evening. All are invited.

Mr. Warren, a successful physician who had an office over the post office, and practice in Upper Falls, for a long time before he died, was born in Boston recently. His wife is related to Mr. L. P. Everett of this place.

Harry Haigh suffered a painful injury at the Silk Mill, Monday. He was standing on the window sill to draw a shade and lost his balance, falling on the machinery and cutting an ugly gash the width of his forefinger, in which Dr. McOwen took 16 stitches.

Mr. James Nicholson is remodeling his stable into a dwelling house, and one of the supports giving way, a few days since, it toppled over and, but for the new stoning work being laid the building would have stood on end. The stone layer was at work, but retreated in haste. The building has assumed an angle somewhat less than 45 degrees.

The Sunday school of the Baptist society are arranging for an elaborate concert Easter Sunday. The exercises will consist of responsive readings by the school superintendent and pastor, and chorus and solo singing, the theme being "Easter Joys." An orchestra from Boston is to furnish instrumental music. In the morning baptismal services will be held, and Rev. G. W. Holman will preach.

At Hickey's Paper Mills the gates were closed Tuesday to enable them to make some repairs on the walls. Messrs. Cran dall and Brown were just descending into the flue when with a crash the gates broke away and the water came rushing down the race way starting the wheel and machinery. A moment later and the workmen would have lost their lives, and they are being congratulated on their miraculous escape.

One week from next Sunday will complete Rev. John Peterson's connection with the Methodist church here, where he has been a pastor for five years. The Methodist council meets at 7 p. m. in Lynn, and action will be taken in the matter. Rev. Peterson is one of only seven ministers out of the 200 of the council who has finished a period of five years service in one place, and this goes more strongly to show how attached the people here have become to their pastor. Mr. Peterson's years here have been years of active, vigorous work, and he has done much to create enthusiasm and harmony in the society. His withdrawal will be a sad parting for both pastor and people.

An interesting story is being told round